

VOCABULARY

EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

- ◆ Health and Safety
- ◆ Car and Driver
- ◆ Responsible Citizenship
- ◆ Nutrition and Cooking

VOCABULARY
in context

ELLIOTT QUINLEY

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EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS
MEDIA AND MARKETPLACE WORDS
MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WORDS
WORKPLACE AND CAREER WORDS



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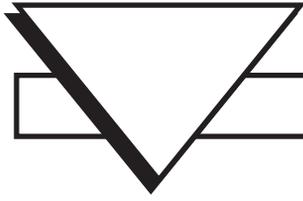
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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT!

A well-developed vocabulary pays off in many important ways. Better-than-average “word power” makes it easier to understand everything you read and hear—from textbook assignments to TV news reports or instructions on how to repair a bicycle. And word power obviously increases your effectiveness as a communicator. Think about it: *As far as other people are concerned, your ideas are only as convincing as the words you use to express them.* In other words, the vocabulary you use when you speak or write always significantly adds or detracts from what you have to say.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT was written especially for *you*. The program was designed to enrich your personal “word bank” with many hundreds of high-frequency and challenging words. There are six thematic books in the series—**Everyday Living, Workplace and Careers, Science and Technology, Media and Marketplace, History and Geography, and Music, Art, and Literature**. Each worktext presents topic-related readings with key terms in context. Follow-up exercises provide a wide variety of practice activities to help you unlock the meanings of unfamiliar words. These strategies include the study of synonyms and antonyms; grammatical word forms; word roots, prefixes, and suffixes; connotations; and the efficient use of a dictionary and thesaurus. Thinking skills, such as drawing conclusions and completing analogies, are included as reinforcement.

A word of advice: Don’t stop “thinking about words” when you finish this program. A first-class vocabulary must be constantly renewed! In order to earn a reputation as a first-rate communicator, you must incorporate the new words you learn into your everyday speech and writing.

PREVIEW

Here's an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. _____ Soap and toilet paper are two *staples* that people keep in their homes.
2. _____ *Adjectives* are words that describe adverbs.
3. _____ *Gullible* people are sometimes known as con artists.
4. _____ *Solicitors* are important safety features in your car.
5. _____ *Road rage* is usually an effect of excessive stress.
6. _____ *Pesticide* is an antonym of *insecticide*.
7. _____ *Analogies* are statements of relationship.
8. _____ It can be dangerous to *recline* your seat-back while you are driving.

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY

Draw a line to match each item on the left with an appropriate example on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. part of speech | a. barnyard |
| 2. prefix | b. pronoun |
| 3. compound word | c. <i>cide</i> |
| 4. Latin root | d. <i>en-</i> |

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from the various activities of everyday life.

academic having to do with formal schooling

analyze to study something part by part; to examine it carefully

ballot paper or card on which a voter marks his or her choice

bank account money deposited in a bank where it is held ready for withdrawal by the depositor

consumer person who buys products or services

cultivate to prepare soil and grow crops

detour route used when the regular route is blocked or closed to traffic

entrée the main dish of a meal

etiquette rules of proper conduct; good manners

obligation a legal or moral duty or responsibility

passage a section of a speech or a piece of writing

pedestrians people who are walking instead of driving or riding

prohibited describes something not allowed; often forbidden by law

schedule a plan showing dates and times when parts of a project should be completed; a timetable

staples common articles or food items kept in readiness for use

thrive to grow in a strong, healthy way

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use words from the glossary to complete the sentences.

1. Driving the wrong way on a one-way street is _____ by law.
2. You show consideration for other people when you follow the rules of _____.

3. When you sign a contract, you take on a legal _____.
4. A customer in a store can also be called a _____.
5. On an essay test, you might be asked to _____ the causes of America's Civil War.
6. When you arrive at a polling place, you will be given a _____.
7. At most intersections, a crosswalk is provided for _____.
8. Your _____ history is an important part of your résumé.
9. In order to establish a _____, you must fill out a form and deposit some money.
10. To _____ a garden plot, you will need a shovel, a trowel, and a hoe.
11. Sugar and flour are _____ found in most people's kitchen cupboards.
12. Roast beef is the most popular _____ served at this restaurant.
13. Seedlings need plenty of sunshine and water if they are to _____.

14. The teacher asked Tim to read a _____
from *Romeo and Juliet*.
15. When roads are being repaired, drivers usually have to make a
_____.
16. Check the bus _____ to see where you will
have to transfer to another route.

LOOK IT UP!

Check a dictionary to find the information you need to complete the sentences.

1. The noun form of *academic* is _____.
2. The verb form of *consumer* is _____.
3. The noun form of *prohibit* is _____.
4. The adjective form of *obligation* is _____.
5. Two different meanings of the word *passage* are:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
6. Two different meanings of the word *staples* are:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
7. The noun form of *analyze* is _____.

Are You “Test-Wise”?

Here are some useful strategies to help you improve your performance on objective tests at school.

1. Budget your time. Glance over the test, noting the types of questions and the number of points each section is worth. Start with the easiest questions. Allow most of your time for questions that are worth the most points.
2. Read the questions and all possible answers carefully.
3. Underline key words and qualifiers such as *all of the above*, *none of the above*, *never*, *always*, and so on.
4. After you answer the questions you know, reread the questions you didn't answer the first time.
5. If you still can't answer a question, try these strategies:
 - For a multiple-choice item, eliminate those choices you know are not correct. Then choose among the remaining alternatives.
 - Try paraphrasing the question. Then try to recall some examples.
 - If there is no penalty for guessing, answer *all* the questions, even if you have to guess blindly.
 - If you have time, check over the exam before you turn it in. Change an answer only if you have a good reason to do so.

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter adjective in the reading means “requiring the least effort”? _____
2. What five-letter verb in the reading means “to make a judgment without having enough facts to be certain”? _____
3. What nine-letter adjective in the reading means “left over”? _____

*e**g**r*

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or phrase as it is used in each sentence.

- Never change a test answer unless you have a good **reason** for doing so.
a. budget b. justification c. tutor
- If you have time, **check over** your exam before you turn it in.
a. review b. revise c. add check marks
- Skillful test-takers know how to **budget** their time.
a. equate time with money b. work very quickly c. plan how to best use
- Paraphrasing** a test question sometimes helps you to understand it better.
a. reading it aloud b. restating it in your own words c. reading it backward
- Employing certain **strategies** can help you get better test grades.
a. techniques used to accomplish something b. studying during peak hours c. hiring a tutor to coach you

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the reading.

- Adjective* is to *blind* as *adverb* is to h_____.
- One* is to *several* as *single* is to m_____.
- Affirm* is to *reaffirm* as *read* is to r_____.
- Opinion* is to *fact* as *subjective* is to o_____.

SYNONYMS

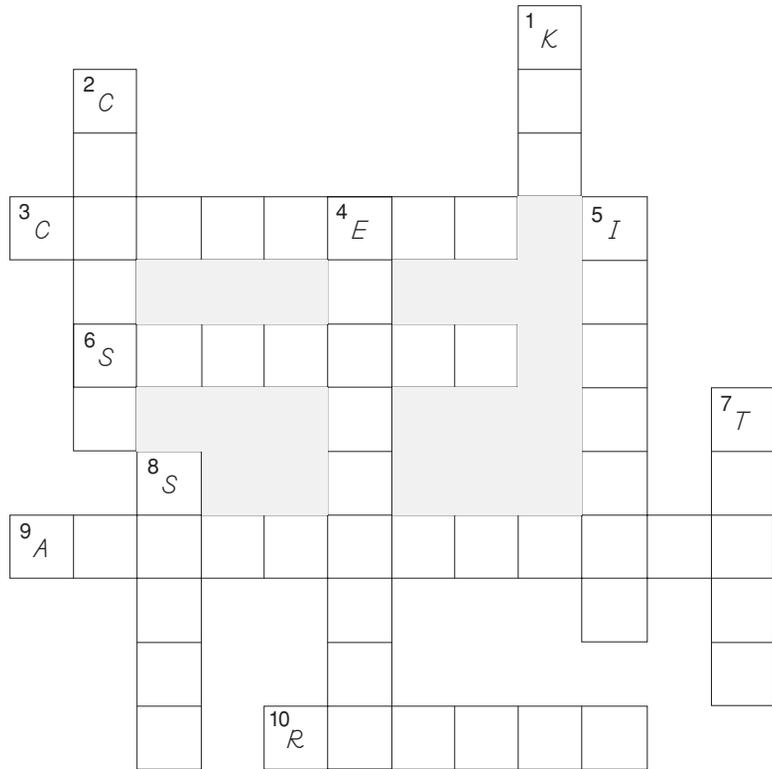
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. The clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 3. finalize
- 6. part
- 9. choices
- 10. remember

DOWN

- 1. important
- 2. select
- 4. reject
- 5. upgrade
- 7. exams
- 8. begin



SYLLABLES

Find the two words in the crossword puzzle that have four *syllables* (word parts spoken with a single sound). On the lines below, use each word in two original sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Beware of Telephone Scams



Some con artists swindle gullible people over the telephone. To avoid becoming a victim of telephone fraud, follow these tips provided by the police:

1. Never give a stranger any personal information. (This rule applies to any unknown persons seeking information in person or by mail as well as by telephone.) Particularly, do not reveal your address, Social Security number, bank account number, or credit card number.
2. If a solicitor bothers you with requests for money or tries to argue, simply hang up.
3. If the call includes just about any promise of sudden riches, call the police. If you suspect the telephone offer is a fraud, note the following details and include them in your report to the police:
 - the name or title the caller used to identify himself or herself
 - what the person said about the firm that he or she claimed to represent
 - what the caller promised or offered
 - what the caller told you to do (Give personal information? Mail money, or arrange for someone to pick it up?)

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter verb in the reading means “to cheat or trick someone for financial gain”? swindle
2. What seven-letter verb in the reading means “disturbs or pesters in an annoying way”? harass
3. What seven-letter verb in the reading means “to guess that something might be true”? suspect

ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. sophisticated

3. to seek

5. customer

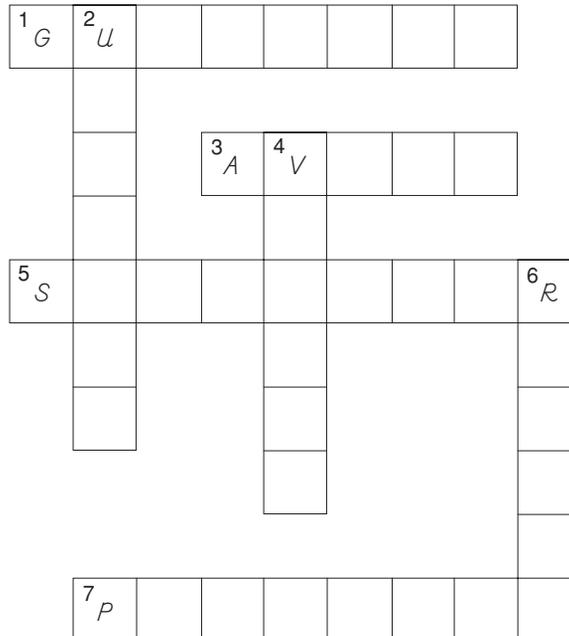
7. public

DOWN

2. familiar

4. aggressor

6. withhold



ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *Climb* is to *climber*

as *call* is to

c_____.

4. *Write* is to *keyboard*

as *speak* is to

t_____.

2. *Answer* is to *reply*

as *ask* is to

r_____.

5. *Explain* is to *clarify*

as *debate* is to

a_____.

3. *Identification* is to *identify*

as *application* is to

a_____.

6. *Deceive* is to *mislead*

as *cheat* is to

s_____.

DESCRIPTIVE WORDS

Cross out two words that could *not* be used to describe each **boldface** item. Use a dictionary if you're not sure of a word's meaning.

1. **con artists**

charming reputable criminal convincing compassionate

2. **stranger**

sibling outsider nonacquaintance mentor unidentified

3. **fraud**

bargain trickery hoax opportunity scheme

SYNONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its *synonyms* (words with similar meanings).

LURE _____

NOINIFORTAM _____

ERCHIS _____

LUCYTARPRAIL _____

LUGBILEL _____

NUDSYLED _____

1. inexperienced, innocent, _____
2. guideline, standard, _____
3. unexpectedly, immediately, _____
4. data, facts, _____
5. especially, specifically, _____
6. fortune, wealth, _____



Keep Your Cool!

Anger affects your health. People who habitually yell and argue create much unhappiness and cause a lot of trouble. Such behaviors also raise blood pressure, trigger heart attacks, and contribute to strokes, ulcers, and digestive problems. And road rage—uncontrolled anger while driving—can be deadly.

Besides, getting mad doesn't solve problems.

Here are some expert tips on how to “simmer down”:

Be honest. If you have a problem with anger, admit it. Someone else may have “started it,” but that doesn't excuse your own bad behavior. Ask yourself what mistake *you* are making. When you're driving, for example, do you follow other cars too closely?

Work on it. Decide to change your behavior, and then practice new ways of behaving. Stop attracting trouble by tailgating, for example. Practice saying “Be my guest” if another driver cuts you off or gives you a rude gesture. Responding quietly—instead of blowing your top—alters your breathing pattern and slows the damaging physical effects of stress.

Distract yourself. Do you really want to give other people the power to make you upset? Try counting to 10 or taking deep breaths for a minute or two.

Don't set yourself up for anger. Watch your intake of caffeine and alcohol. Caffeine promotes anxiety and irritability. Alcohol slows your thinking and spurs you to act out.

WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter noun in the reading names the practice of driving too closely to the car ahead of you?

t _____

2. What eight-letter noun in the reading names a substance that stimulates the heart and nervous system?

c _____

3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a motion made with some part of the body to express a feeling or idea”?

g _____

4. What eight-letter verb in the reading means “to divert or draw away one’s attention to something else”?

d _____

SYNONYMS

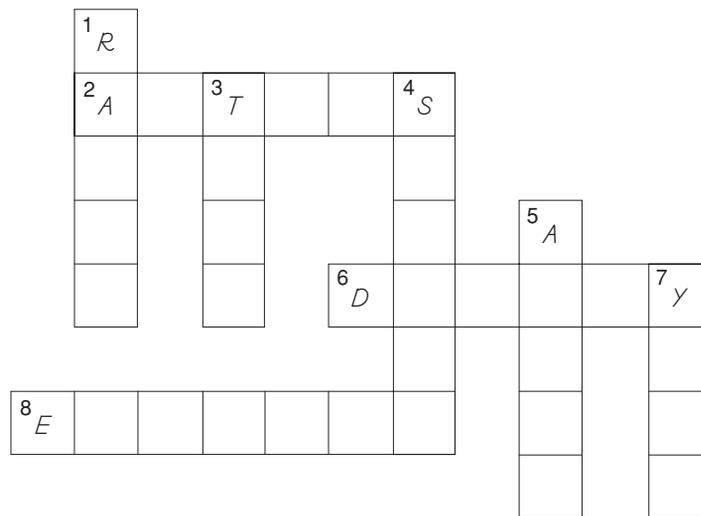
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 2. changes
- 6. lethal
- 8. results

DOWN

- 1. elevate
- 3. suggestions
- 4. tension
- 5. confess
- 7. shout



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to complete the sentence or show the meaning of each **boldface** word or words.

1. Severe frustration and stress can result in stomach **ulcers**.
 a. violent tremors b. open sores c. dull aches
2. Phrases such as “**simmer down**” and “**blow your top**” are examples of
 a. figurative language. b. bad grammar. c. formal speech.
3. **Caffeine and alcohol** can play a big part in uncontrolled anger.
 a. food groups b. legally prohibited c. chemical substances

4. A person who is suffering from **anxiety** feels
- a. distressed, nervous, uneasy. b. bored, drowsy, lethargic. c. confident, sure, dominant.
5. A **behavior** that is consistently repeated without thinking about it has become
- a. expert. b. incurable. c. habitual.

ANTONYMS

Find the mystery words (reading from top to bottom) by filling in the blanks with words from the reading. Answer words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the clue words.

1. destroy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. deceitful	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. happy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. polite	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. focus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. deny	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. halt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. agree	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

CHANGING PARTS OF SPEECH

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the **boldface** word from the reading. If you need help, check a dictionary.

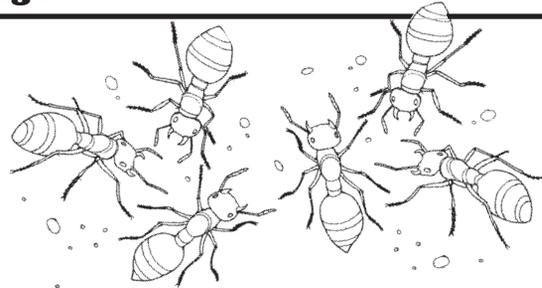
1. _____ is the noun form of the verb **alter**.
2. The adjective form of the noun **behavior** is _____.
3. _____ is the noun form of the adjective **digestive**.

Controlling Pests

Have you ever been surprised to see a long line of ants parading across your kitchen counter? When the outside temperature falls, ants come indoors to seek warmth.

How do you get rid of ants? Try to control them with the least toxic products. Using a pesticide spray should be your *last* resort. The first line of defense is cleanliness. Even tiny crumbs attract ants. That's why you should wipe down counters thoroughly after preparing food. Also make sure that food is stored in tightly sealed containers. Put the sugar bowl—and every other sweet thing—in the refrigerator. And empty the kitchen trash can every day.

Don't forget that ants, like any pests, need food *and* water. That's



why ants are often found crawling around the bathroom sink and tub. To keep things dry as well as clean, fix leaky faucets and pipes.

Break up ant trails. You can clean up ants with a vacuum or spray them with soapy water and wipe them up with a sponge. Soap washes away the chemical trail that ants follow.

If you *must* use an insecticide, choose the least toxic one. Ant baits are usually less toxic than sprays. Remember that even small traces of pesticides washed down the sink drain into waterways and harm sensitive aquatic life.

WORD SEARCH

1. What four-letter verb in the reading means “to go out in search of”? s
2. What seven-letter noun names the long, flat surface on top of your lower kitchen cabinets? c
3. What nine-letter adjective in the reading means “delicate or easily injured”? s
4. What five-letter adjective in the reading could be used to describe a dripping faucet? l

ANTONYMS

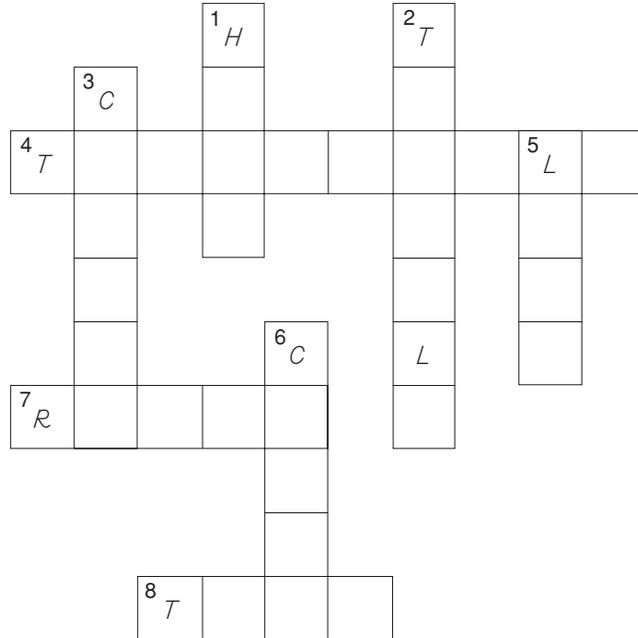
Solve the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

4. carelessly
7. attract
8. sizable

DOWN

1. foster
2. loosely
3. reject
5. short
6. filthy



SYNONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its *synonyms* (words with similar meanings).

ITCOX _____	CAUFTES _____
HARTS _____	MURBSC _____

1. _____: dabs, particles
2. _____: contaminating, poisonous
3. _____: scraps, rubbish
4. _____: spigots, taps

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *Welcome* is to *guest* as *unwelcome* is to p_____.
2. *Tub* is to *bathroom* as *sink* is to k_____.
3. *Drink* is to *water* as *eat* is to f_____.
4. *Milk* is to *pitcher* as *sugar* is to b_____.
5. *Attack* is to *offense* as *repel* is to d_____.
6. *Scrub* is to *brush* as *wipe* is to s_____.

THE LATIN ROOT *cide*

Many English words are based on Latin roots. The root *cide*, for example, means "kill." Use words that end in *cide* to complete the sentences below.

1. An _____ is a poison especially formulated to kill insects.
2. A _____ is a chemical substance used to kill a wide range of plant and animal pests.
3. Any illegal killing of one human being by another is called a _____.
4. People who kill themselves commit the act of _____.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Use each of the **boldface** words in two sentences of your own.

1. **fall** (verb) _____
fall (noun) _____
2. **counter** (noun) _____
counter (verb) _____

A Car's Safety Features**SEAT BELTS**

Seat belts are the single most effective safety device in your automobile. When worn correctly, a seat belt can prevent serious injury or death in a crash.

When properly worn, seat belts:

- keep you connected to the vehicle. This allows you to take advantage of the vehicle's built-in safety features.
- help protect you in almost any type of crash, including frontal, side, and rear impacts as well as rollovers.
- keep you from being thrown around the inside of the vehicle and against other occupants.
- prevent your ejection from the vehicle.
- hold you in the best position in case the airbags deploy.

AIRBAGS

Airbags supplement the protection that seat belts give to the torso and legs. They provide a cushion to help restrain and protect the head and chest.

Here are some important facts about airbags:

- If you have a moderate to severe frontal collision, the airbags will instantly inflate.
- After inflating, airbags deflate immediately. They won't interfere with the driver's visibility.
- Most occupants of the vehicle will not realize that the airbags deployed until they see them lying deflated on their laps.
- Airbags can be hazardous to children. An inflating front airbag can strike with enough force to seriously injure—or even kill—a small child.

WEAR SAFETY BELTS

To get maximum protection from seat belts and airbags, be sure to adjust your front seats properly. Move both seats as far back as possible from the steering wheel and dashboard. Whenever the car is moving, keep adjustable seat-backs in an upright position. Reclining a seat-back too far can allow a person to slide under a seat belt in a crash, resulting in serious injury.

WORD SEARCH

1. What six-letter noun in the reading means an “instrument” or “mechanism”?
2. What eight-letter verb in the reading means to “control” or “hold back”?
3. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “forced departure”?

d _____

r _____

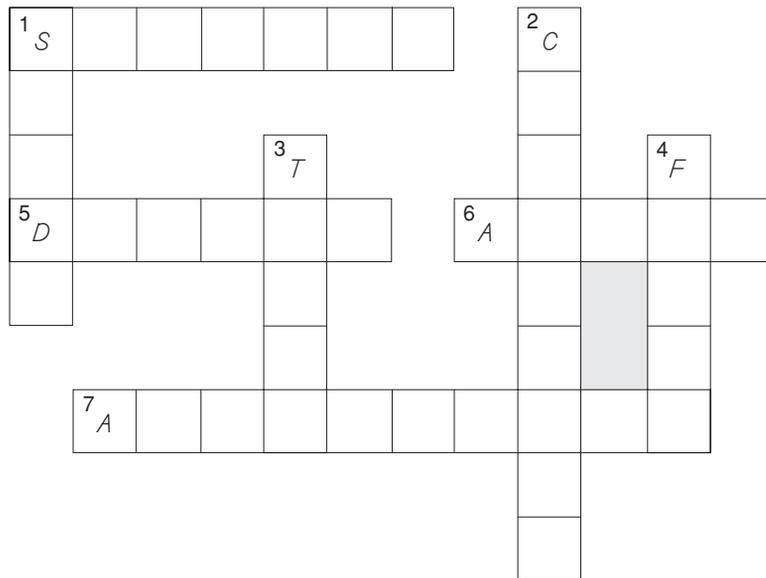
e _____

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. significant
5. activate
6. permit
7. car



DOWN

1. slip
2. crash
3. trunk
4. power

WORD FORMS

Many words can be written in different forms to become different parts of speech. The **noun** *danger*, for example, can be rewritten as an **adjective** (*dangerous*) or a **verb** (*endanger*). On the lines below, write sentences of your own, using the word forms indicated.

1. noun form of the verb *adjust* _____

2. adjective form of the noun *vision* _____

3. verb form of the noun *inflation* _____

4. verb form of the noun *collision* _____

ANTONYMS

First unscramble the **boldface** words from the reading. Then draw a line to match each word with its *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning).

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. NOTRALF | _____ | a. extreme |
| 2. FIVEFECET | _____ | b. assist |
| 3. RIFTEENER | _____ | c. rear |
| 4. TRADEMOE | _____ | d. useless |

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Read the sentences. Then use words from the reading to complete the sentences.

1. When you drive, you and your passengers are _____ of the vehicle.
2. Your seat-back should be kept in an _____ position.
3. A safety device called an _____ can protect your head and chest.
4. A head-on crash into another car would be called a _____ collision.

VOCABULARY STRETCH

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

LOOK IT UP!

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Before selecting a word, (1) read the dictionary definitions of all the **boldface** words, and (2) check out the context clues in each sentence.

1. Some people who lose their jobs become (**indigent** / **impeccable**).
2. Brad's solution to the problem may not be (**malleable** / **viable**).
3. Rita's (**profligate** / **requisite**) spending makes us worry.
4. Steven's (**austere** / **vapid**) remarks in class are annoying to the teacher.
5. In a materialistic society, (**decorum** / **avarice**) is common.

Now write sentences of your own, using the **boldface** words you did *not* use to complete the sentences above.

1. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

2. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

3. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

4. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

5. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

SYNONYMS

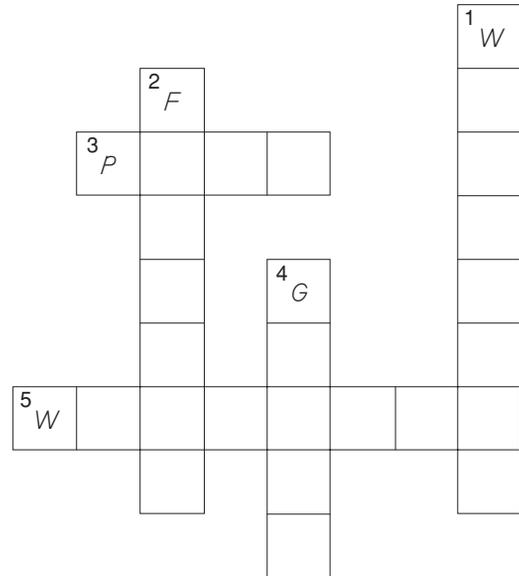
Complete the crossword puzzle with *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the clue words. If you need help, check a thesaurus.

ACROSS

- 3. indigent
- 5. profligate

DOWN

- 1. viable
- 2. vapid
- 4. avarice



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Unscramble the words you studied on the previous page. Then use one of the unscrambled words to correctly complete each sentence.

LAMBALEL _____	MOREDUC _____
CAMPECLIBE _____	EASERUT _____
ETISIUQER _____	

1. Work that is *faulty* or *imperfect* in some way could never be called _____.
2. Art class is *optional* at our school; it is not a _____ for graduation.
3. Her _____ room has no *decoration* at all.
4. Loud laughter in the library shows a lack of _____.
5. Because copper can be easily hammered or reshaped, it is a very _____ material.

EVERYDAY IDIOMS

Every language has *idioms*, or expressions, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That's why understanding idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

Write a letter to match each idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ <i>to hold your tongue</i> | a. move to another place |
| 2. _____ <i>to pull up stakes</i> | b. hold your emotions in check |
| 3. _____ <i>to blow your own horn</i> | c. refrain from speaking |
| 4. _____ <i>to keep a stiff upper lip</i> | d. brag or boast about yourself |

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** idiom.

- Gary got **raked over the coals** by the shift supervisor.
a. praised b. warned c. scolded
- Amy made the all-star team **by the seat of her pants**.
a. by sheer luck and little skill b. by warming the bench c. in spite of falling
- We decided to go out **on the spur of the moment**.
a. suddenly b. under pressure c. arrive early
- Would a friend try to **lead you down the garden path**?
a. disappoint you b. deceive you c. surprise you

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you've learned in this unit!

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Use words from the unit to correctly complete the sentences.

1. One *s* _____ for answering a multiple-choice question is to eliminate wrong answers first.
2. Jaywalking is *p* _____ on most city streets.
3. *a* _____ are words with opposite meanings.
4. Uncontrolled anger can *t* _____ heart attacks.
5. Soap washes away the *c* _____ trail left by ants.
6. Airbags can be *h* _____ to small children.
7. Frustrated people should watch their *i* _____ of caffeine and alcohol.
8. An *i* _____ person cannot afford to buy groceries.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the unit.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Carrots</i> are to <i>rabbits</i>
as <i>crumbs</i> are to
<i>a</i> _____. | 3. <i>Device</i> is to <i>mechanism</i>
as <i>crash</i> is to
<i>c</i> _____. |
| 2. <i>Spreads</i> is to <i>widens</i>
as <i>flattens</i> is to
<i>d</i> _____. | 4. <i>Library</i> is to <i>libraries</i>
as <i>strategy</i> is to
<i>s</i> _____. |

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- ___ OBJECTIVE
- ___ ALTERNATIVES
- ___ SWINDLE
- ___ DISTRACT
- ___ TOXIC
- ___ DEPLOY
- ___ GULLIBLE
- ___ INTAKE
- ___ EJECTION
- ___ AQUATIC
- ___ ANXIETY
- ___ FRAUD

E	I	N	T	A	K	E	M	O	C	W	S	D	E
J	S	T	H	C	D	S	E	T	I	E	M	E	V
E	F	R	O	U	A	A	W	L	V	L	G	O	I
C	O	D	A	N	E	R	C	I	X	O	T	U	T
T	T	R	O	C	O	E	T	M	N	O	H	A	C
I	F	I	D	A	F	A	T	S	H	D	E	I	E
O	R	C	O	U	N	T	H	Q	I	U	L	D	J
N	I	K	R	R	E	X	D	F	O	D	X	E	B
J	U	P	E	M	D	E	I	O	R	E	V	P	O
H	E	T	L	Z	A	Y	B	E	Y	U	R	L	D
E	L	B	I	L	L	U	G	M	T	A	R	O	Y
A	Q	U	A	T	I	C	H	D	A	Y	L	Y	L

Now use each puzzle word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word's meaning clear.

1. **aquatic** _____

2. **distract** _____

3. **fraud** _____

4. **intake** _____

5. **deploy** _____

6. **objective** _____

7. **toxic** _____

8. **anxiety** _____

9. **gullible** _____

10. **alternatives** _____

11. **swindle** _____

12. **ejection** _____

CATEGORIES

Cross out one word that does *not* fit in each category.

1. **words with suffixes**

average sensitive protection attendance

2. **compound words**

dashboard supplement airbags bathroom

3. **words with four syllables**

pedestrians information identify irritability

PREVIEW

Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will be studying in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ There are silent letters in the words *mortgage* and *autumn*.
2. ____ Before baking biscuits, you must *knead* the flour.
3. ____ The word *volunteer* can be used either as a noun or a verb.
4. ____ A tomato plant grows best if it is tied to a *steak*.
5. ____ A mentally healthy person always feels *contentment*.
6. ____ The suffix *-ology* means “the study of.”
7. ____ A *consortium* is a partnership of groups making a joint effort.
8. ____ The prefix *en-* means “not.”

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY

Draw a line to match each **boldface** item on the left with appropriate examples.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. noun | a. yesterday, very, lightly, now |
| 2. verbs | b. sensitivity, crisis, bereavement |
| 3. adjective | c. require, belong, counsel, engulf |
| 4. adverb | d. temporary, scraggly, private, sly |

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE: 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY: 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from various activities of everyday life.

accessories extra things added for convenience, comfort, or decoration	lease agreement to use something for a certain amount of time and for a certain amount of money
agent someone, such as an insurance agent, who takes care of business for you	mortgage agreement in which a borrower gives the lender a claim to property as a pledge that the debt will be paid
curriculum the course or plan of study in a school	property a person's belongings, especially land or real estate
delegate one who officially represents others	reimburse to pay back money owed for services, expenses, loss, etc.
estimate a quoted price for goods or services	relevant to the point; having to do with the subject being discussed
inference a conclusion reached by careful reasoning	restriction a limiting condition such as a rule
interstate between or among the states of a federal government	revoke to cancel or repeal a license, permit, law, etc.
inventory a complete list of goods possessed; stock on hand	utilities public services such as gas, electricity, water, etc.
junction the place where highways, railroads, etc. join or cross	

WORD SEARCH

1. What three-letter abbreviation in the reading means "and so forth"?
2. What five-syllable word in the reading names something provided by a public *utility*?

e _____

e _____

3. What eight-letter adjective in the reading is a synonym of *pertinent*? r
4. What eight-letter noun in the reading has a silent letter? m

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use entry words in the glossary to complete the sentences.

1. Is there a _____ on pets in your apartment house?
2. Her scarf and pin are perfect _____ for her new suit.
3. Our warehouse workers are busily doing the end-of-year _____.
4. _____ payments on a car are usually less expensive than purchase payments.
5. Is French included in your school's _____?
6. That real estate _____ has sold three houses this month.
7. You can drive from Seattle to Boston on _____ 90.
8. The company will _____ you for all of your out-of-pocket expenses.
9. The judges may _____ that law if they decide it is unfair.
10. What _____ can you draw from the broken door lock and the empty safe?

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the glossary. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. topic

4. eliminate

6. owned

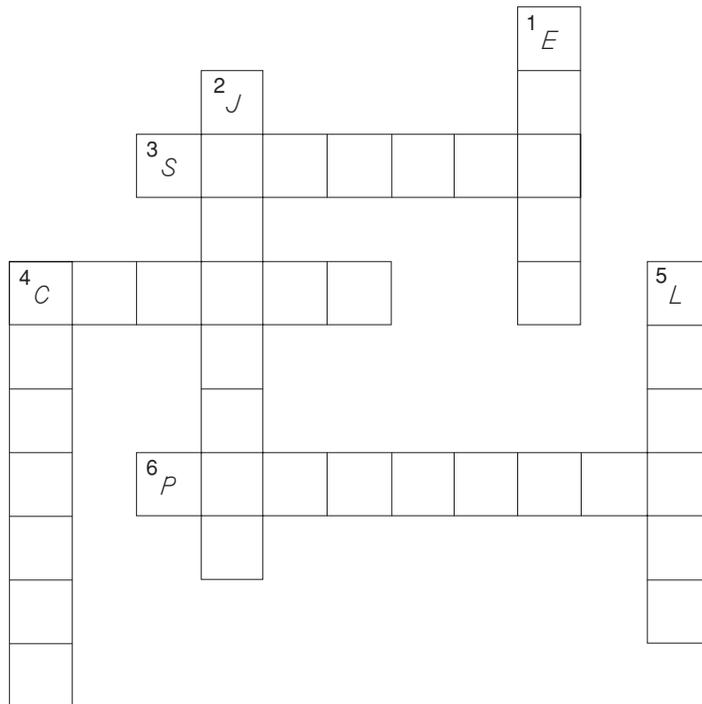
DOWN

1. nonessential

2. crossroads

4. specific

5. creditor



MYSTERY WORDS

Unscramble the words from the reading to correctly complete the sentences.

1. Our LEADTEEG _____ to the United Nations is a former senator.
2. The mechanic's STEAMTIE _____ for overhauling the engine seems very high.
3. The wealthy investor purchased a lot of TRYPROPE _____ along the coastline.
4. They qualified for a low interest rate on their GROMGATE _____ loan.

Computers and Health



Your computer can have adverse effects on your health. Have you ever heard of *carpal tunnel syndrome*? This painful condition is quite common. It is a consequence of working at a computer for long periods of time. Using the same hand motions over and over again causes nerves in the wrist to swell and become pinched.

Computer users are now being warned about another computer-related malady. This one is called *computer vision syndrome*, or *CVS*. Symptoms include headaches, blurred vision, light sensitivity, and difficulty in focusing. CVS is a temporary condition. It can be relieved by frequent, short breaks from staring at the computer screen.

Here are some preventive measures to help alleviate CVS:

- Position the monitor to avoid glare from windows and other light sources. If necessary, place a filter over the screen.
- Make sure the monitor is positioned 20 to 28 inches away from your eyes.
- Rest your eyes regularly. Look out the window every 20 minutes. After two hours of computer use, take a 15-minute break.
- Remember to blink. Most people blink less often when they are using a computer.

Experts also recommend that people who work long hours on a computer should get more frequent eye exams. Some may need special glasses designed for computer use.

WORD SEARCH

1. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “a number of symptoms that occur together and make up a particular disease or condition”?

1 _____

2. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a video device that displays data or images generated by a computer”?

m _____

3. What three-word name in the reading describes a condition caused by repetitive compression of a nerve that passes through the wrist into the hand?

c t s

4. What nine-letter adverb in the reading means “happening often enough to form a kind of pattern”?

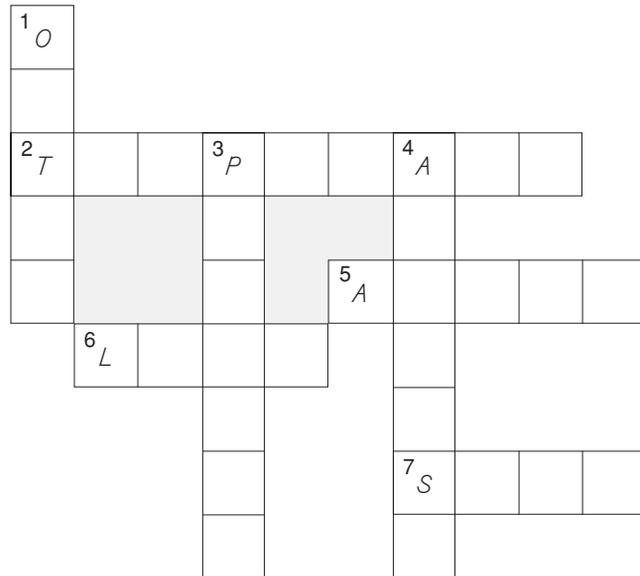
r

ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. permanent
5. attract
6. short
7. different



DOWN

1. rarely
3. pleasurable
4. helpful

SYNONYMS

Draw a line to match each **boldface** word from the reading with its *synonym* (word with similar meaning).

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. experts | a. movements |
| 2. pinched | b. signs |
| 3. motions | c. squeezed |
| 4. symptoms | d. authorities |

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Some words have entirely different meanings when they're used in different contexts. First unscramble the words from the reading. (Read the definitions for help.) Then write sentences of your own, using the words as defined.

1. **SURESAME** _____

- finds out size, amount, or extent of something

- actions intended to bring about a desired result

2. **ROSEDIP** _____

- dots used to punctuate the end of statements

- repeating cycles of time

3. **REKAB** _____

- to split or crack into pieces

- a recess or interruption

4. **SLEWL** _____

- to bulge or become larger

- a very large rolling wave

Easy Biscuits

Years ago—before commercially made bread was widely available—many homemakers made biscuits every day. The following recipe makes about 20 flaky biscuits.

EASY BISCUITS

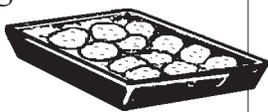
2 cups flour

3 teaspoons baking powder

1 teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk



Heat oven to 450 degrees. Combine flour, baking powder, and salt in a large bowl. Mix well. Add shortening to the dry ingredients. Use a fork or a pastry blender to “cut in” shortening

until the mixture looks like meal. Stir in almost all the milk. Add a bit more milk if the dough isn’t pliable. Dough is just the right consistency when it is soft and puffy and will roll out easily. (Too much milk makes the dough sticky; not enough makes the biscuits dry.) Round up the dough on a lightly floured board. To ensure a fine texture, knead lightly about six times.

Pressing gently with a rolling pin, roll dough until it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. Cut biscuits close together with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round biscuit cutter. For biscuits with soft sides, place biscuits close together on an ungreased baking sheet. For biscuits with crusty sides, place biscuits one inch apart. Place on middle rack of oven, and bake for 10 to 12 minutes. Serve piping hot.

WORD SEARCH

1. What four-letter noun in the reading developed from the Old English word *melu*, meaning “coarsely ground grain”?

m _____

2. What ten-letter noun in the reading means “butter, vegetable oil, or another fat used in baked goods”?

s _____

3. What ingredient in the recipe contains baking soda and an acid that makes dough rise?

b _____ *p* _____

4. What tool named in the reading is a heavy, smooth cylinder made of wood or some other material?

r _____ *p* _____

SYNONYMS

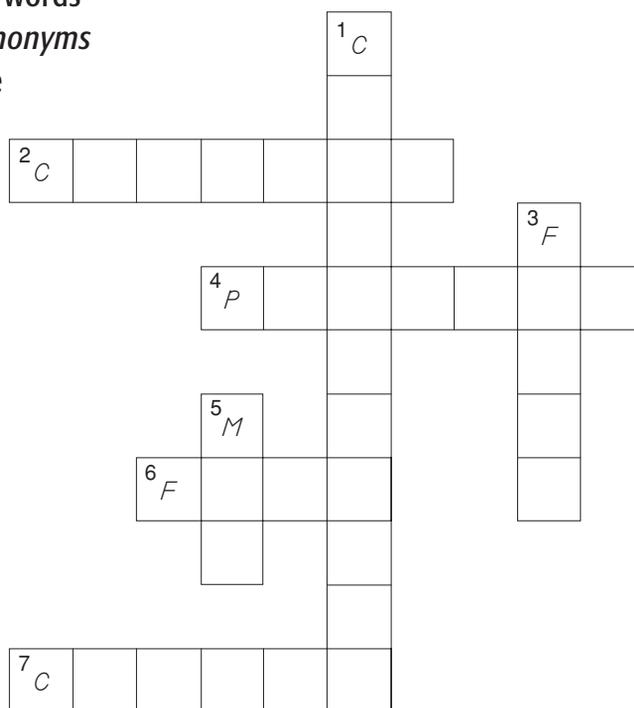
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 2. blend
- 4. flexible
- 6. delicate
- 7. crisp

DOWN

- 1. firmness
- 3. crumbly
- 5. stir



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Notice the **boldface** words. Then circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed.

1. **Commercially available** foods are

a. better than homemade.

b. advertised on television.

c. for sale in stores.

2. The **texture** of a perfect biscuit should be
- a. rough and grainy. b. dense and rich. c. light and airy.
3. The cook will **knead** the dough by
- a. baking it homemade. b. pressing, rolling, and squeezing it. c. allowing it to rise.

SILENT LETTERS

Many English words have letters that are not pronounced when the words are spoken out loud. Cross out the silent letters in the words below. The first one has been done for you.

bisc u it	solemn	science	knee
receipt	nuisance	slick	knead

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then show the same relationship by completing the analogy with a word from the reading.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Dry</i> is to <i>flour</i>
as <i>wet</i> is to
<u>m</u> _____. | 4. <i>Sticky</i> is to <i>adhesive</i>
as <i>stretchy</i> is to
<u>p</u> _____. |
| 2. <i>Skillet</i> is to <i>fry</i>
as <i>oven</i> is to
<u>h</u> _____. | 5. <i>Soft</i> is to <i>crusty</i>
as <i>together</i> is to
<u>a</u> _____. |
| 3. <i>Part</i> is to <i>whole</i>
as <i>ingredient</i> is to
<u>r</u> _____. | 6. <i>Inch</i> is to <i>width</i>
as <i>degree</i> is to
<u>t</u> _____. |



Will You Lend a Hand?

Do you have a little time to give to a worthy cause? There are many ways for volunteers to get involved in any community. Here's a list of typical organizations and agencies that are looking for helping hands.

HAVE A HEART The American Heart Association needs volunteers to help with office work, health fairs, and special fundraising events.

FOSTER HOMES FOR ANIMALS Can you care for puppies and kittens in your home until they reach adoptable age? The Humane Society provides volunteer training and covers food and medical expenses.

ART LOVERS WANTED The Uptown Museum needs docents to give weekday tours to fourth and fifth graders. The docent training workshop begins Sept. 1.

HOSPICE VOLUNTEERS We need individuals to provide emotional and practical support to terminally ill patients and their families. Bereavement volunteers are also needed.

FOOD BANK The Emergency Consortium needs assistance with warehouse and office activities. The food bank is open from Mon. through Sat.

PARTNERS IN READING needs one-on-one tutors for adults who read below eighth-grade level. A commitment of two hours per week for six months is required.

SUICIDE PREVENTION The Health Dept. will train you to answer its crisis hotline. Trainees must be over 21.

BE A MENTOR Turning Point Counseling Center needs adult volunteers to counsel at-risk youth. Bilingual a plus.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter noun in the reading names an unpaid worker?

v

2. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means "sadness or loneliness as a result of loss or death"?

h

3. What seven-letter word in the reading means “a homelike place where dying people are cared for and made comfortable”?

h _____

4. What seven-letter adjective in the reading describes something that is “a true representative example of its kind”?

t _____

ANTONYMS

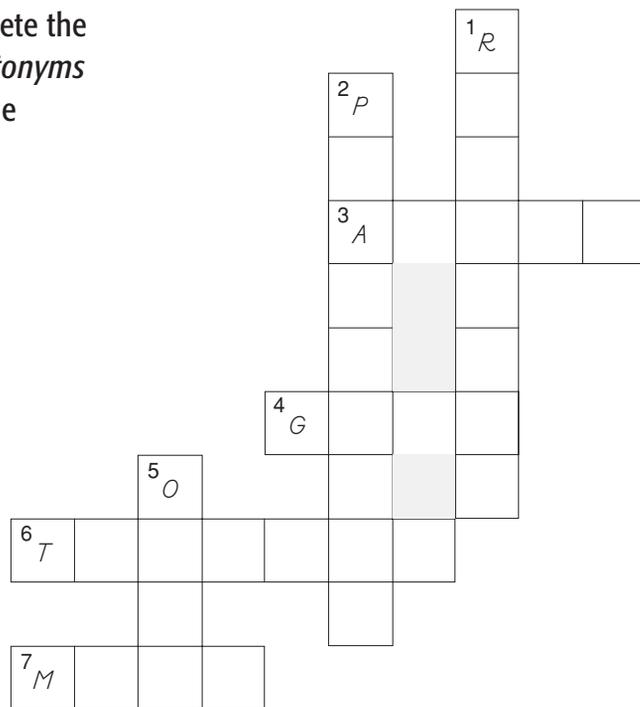
Use words from the reading to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 3. child
- 4. take
- 6. extraordinary
- 7. few

DOWN

- 1. optional
- 2. useless
- 5. closed



WHO'S WHO?

Unscramble the words to correctly complete the sentences.

- 1. A TREMON _____ is one who advises wisely.
- 2. A TREELOVNU _____ is one who gives time freely.
- 3. A NETARIE _____ is one who is being prepared to perform a task.

THE SUFFIX *-able*

The suffix *-able* means “capable of being.” In the reading, the word *adoptable* means “capable of being adopted.” Rewrite the **boldface** words below, adding the suffix *-able*. Hint: Some of the spellings are tricky! Check a dictionary before you write your answers.

1. Someone you can always **rely** on is _____.
2. An explanation that can be **understood** is _____.
3. A project that can be **managed** is _____.
4. Something that has great **value** is _____.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** word or phrase.

1. The Downtown Housing **Consortium** works to provide shelter for the homeless.
 - a. partnership of several organizations
 - b. meeting of church officials
 - c. cluster of apartment buildings
2. **Tutors** are needed to help people learn to read better.
 - a. financial sponsors
 - b. private teachers
 - c. trumpet players
3. **Docents** are needed at the art museum.
 - a. maintenance workers
 - b. gift shop clerks
 - c. tour guides and lecturers
4. I support the Food Bank because it is a **worthy cause**.
 - a. has very little funding
 - b. is worth a fortune
 - c. deserves help for good work
5. You must make a six-month **commitment** to volunteer as a tutor.
 - a. donate your money
 - b. promise or pledge
 - c. sign a binding contract

A Gardening Project

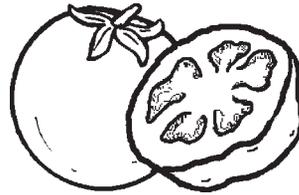
Growing tomatoes is a good project for a beginning gardener. The easiest way to get started is to buy young plants from a nursery. Look for pot-grown tomatoes with healthy green leaves and no flower bunches. The plants should be about eight inches tall. Avoid buying plants with thin, scraggly, yellow stems. These plants have been stuck in their pots for too long.

Find a spot in your yard that gets an abundance of sunshine but is sheltered from gusting winds. Before planting, enrich the soil there with compost or well-rotted manure.

After the last frost, plant each tomato in a large hole. Support each plant with a wire cage or a stake. This will help flower and fruit production by keeping tomatoes off the ground

and away from insects. Be sure to give your plants a steady supply of water. Don't let them dry out.

Check the plant regularly as it grows. Pinch off the top of a plant once it has grown four bunches of yellow flowers. That will allow the plant to stop growing taller and use its energy to ripen its fruit instead.



Tomato plants bear delicious, juicy fruit from early summer to early fall. The average plant—which spreads about three feet across and reaches about four feet in height—will yield a crop of about four pounds of tomatoes.

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter noun in the reading names a store that sells seeds, seedlings, and garden supplies?

n _____

2. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “a very great amount or supply of something”?

a _____

3. What two seasons of the year are named in the reading? _____
4. What eight-letter adjective in the reading means “uneven, ragged, or irregular”? 1 _____

PREFIX *en-*

The prefix *en-* at the beginning of a word can mean: (1) “to put into or on” (*enthroned*—put on a throne); (2) “to make” (*enrich*—to make richer); or (3) “in or into” (*entangle*—to tangle in). Unscramble the words beginning with the prefix *en-*. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. When you ENGEAROUC _____ people, you give them new confidence and hope.
2. You ENRANES _____ an animal when you catch it in a trap.
3. Police officers ENCROFE _____ the law when they issue speeding tickets.
4. A huge wave can easily ENFULG _____ a swimmer.
5. Sunny weather will ENRUSE _____ large attendance at the fair.
6. You ENSURTT _____ only your closest friends with your deep, dark secrets.

PLURALS

Write the *plural* form (names more than one) of each noun below.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. nursery _____ | 3. insect _____ |
| 2. bunch _____ | 4. tomato _____ |

MATCHING WORDS AND MEANINGS

Use the definitions to help you complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading.

ACROSS

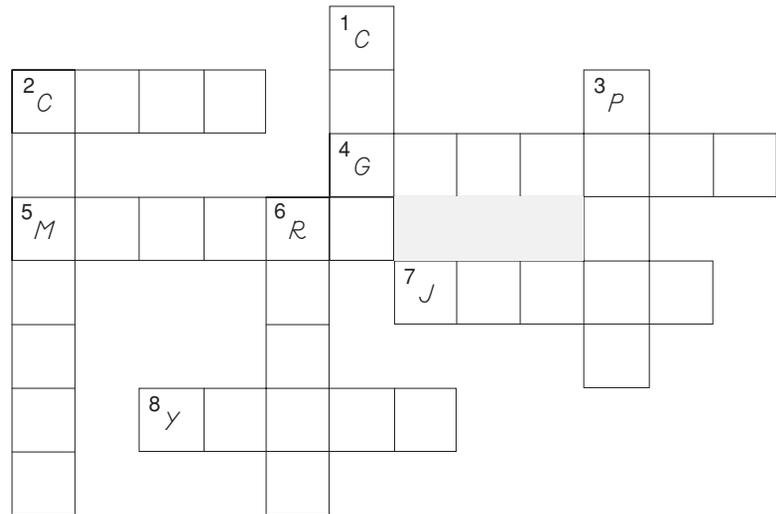
2. farm product grown in the soil

4. blowing suddenly and strongly

5. decayed animal waste

7. describes fruits containing lots of liquid

8. the amount of something produced



DOWN

1. cone-shaped wire support for a plant

2. rotted vegetable matter

3. squeeze between thumb and forefinger

6. to mature

SYNONYMS

The **boldface** words listed below are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of words from the reading. Write the correct word from the reading on each line.

1. **tasty** _____

2. **bugs** _____

3. **clusters** _____

4. **protected** _____

5. **blossoms** _____

6. **location** _____

THINKING ABOUT THE READING

1. How many pounds of tomatoes might you get from *three* plants?
_____ pounds

2. At what time of year does the “last frost” occur? _____



Good Mental Health

There is no single definition of “good mental health” that everyone accepts. So it isn’t surprising that there is no foolproof formula for good mental health.

Still, a majority of people would agree that a mentally healthy person feels content—*most of the time*.

But even “being content” is hard to define. Generally speaking, it means many things: feeling love, satisfaction, and joy; freedom from worry or overwhelming hardships; simply having peace of mind.

Psychologists tell us that contentment is a result rather than a cause. Their studies of mentally healthy people show four important causes, or conditions, that make contentment possible:

1. **Self-respect** (liking and honoring yourself as a good and worthy person)
2. **Self-acceptance** (admitting your own limitations as inescapable conditions of being human)
3. **Self-control** (the ability to discipline your own emotions and behavior)
4. **Awareness of others** (understanding that, like you, everyone else has strengths and weaknesses, and wants to feel worthwhile)

The words “most of the time” are crucial. Mentally healthy people *do* have troubling emotions that cause them problems. But their realistic understanding of themselves and other people provides contentment *most of the time*.

WORD SEARCH

1. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “more than half”?

m _____

2. What nine-letter compound word in the reading means “troubling circumstances that are not easy to bear”?

h _____

3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “the power or skill required to do something”?

a _____

4. What seven-letter noun in the reading is a synonym for *recipe*?

f _____

GIVING EXAMPLES

Complete the sentences with appropriate examples of the **boldface** terms.

1. A person shows **self-respect** when _____

_____.

2. A person shows **self-acceptance** when _____

_____.

3. A person shows **self-control** when _____

_____.

4. A person shows **awareness of others** when _____

_____.

5. To me, “**contentment**” means _____

_____.

THE SUFFIX -ology

The suffix *-ology* means “the science of” or “the study of.” For example, the Greek root *psych* (meaning “mind”) plus *-ology* creates the word *psychology*, meaning “the study of the mind.” You will probably need a dictionary to help you find the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. *Musicology* is the study of _____.

VOCABULARY STRETCH

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Read the dictionary definitions of the ten **boldface** word choices. Then circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (**acute** / **timorous**) kitten hid under the couch.
2. They say that a robin is the (**harbinger** / **siege**) of spring.
3. The senator's opponents will try to (**stymie** / **embellish**) the passage of his bill.
4. On a clear night, you can see a (**paucity** / **myriad**) of stars in the sky.
5. You might (**mollify** / **encroach**) a barking dog by throwing it a bone.

Now write five original sentences, using the **boldface** words you did *not* circle above.

1. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

2. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

3. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

4. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

5. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

SYNONYMS

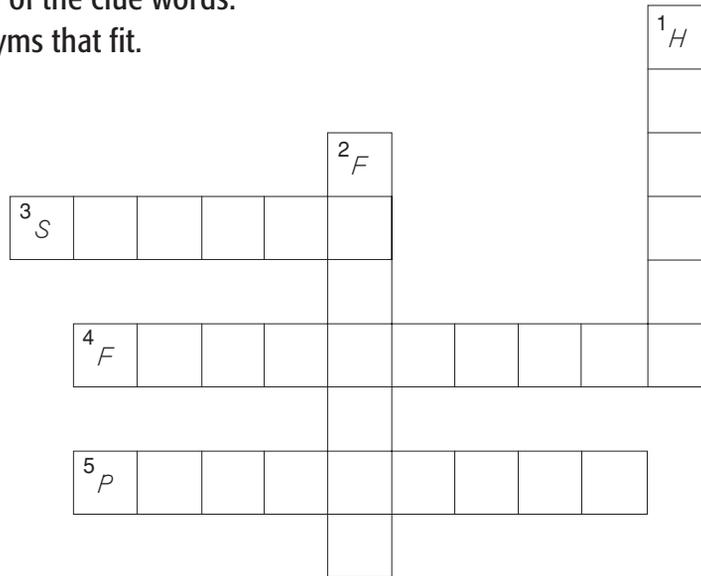
Complete the crossword puzzle with *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the clue words. Use a thesaurus to find synonyms that fit.

ACROSS

3. mollify
4. harbinger
5. myriad

DOWN

1. stymie
2. timorous



SENTENCE COMPLETION

Unscramble the words you studied on the previous page. Then use the unscrambled words to correctly complete the sentences.

CHORENAC _____	ESIGE _____
BIMESHHELL _____	TUCEA _____
CAUTIFPY _____	

1. They don't want censors to _____ on free speech.
2. We may be faced with an _____ shortage of gasoline.
3. The _____ of their harvest was very disappointing.
4. She will _____ her speech with humorous stories.
5. After a bloody _____, the troops captured the fort.

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

All languages have certain expressions, or *idioms*, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That's why understanding idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

- Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** idiom.

1. Some very successful people were born **on the wrong side of the tracks**.

- a. in small towns b. into poverty c. to beat the odds

2. That rookie **can't hold a candle** to the seasoned veteran.

- a. be as skillful and powerful b. have confidence and trust in c. earn as much money

3. We'll be all right as long as no one **rocks the boat**.

- a. gets nervous b. causes trouble c. makes a mistake

4. Instead of using a prepared mix, she made that cake **from scratch**.

- a. over the campfire b. with professional help c. using basic ingredients

- Now use each of the above idioms in an original sentence. Make sure the context of your sentence makes the idiom's meaning clear.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete the sentences with appropriate words from the reading.

1. Your u _____ bills may go up if there is an energy shortage.
2. Computer vision syndrome (CVS) may include a s _____ to light.
3. Years ago, many homemakers made h _____ every day.
4. Volunteers are sometimes required to make a c _____ for a certain time period.
5. Tomato plants bought at a n _____ should be about eight inches tall.
6. The store manager must try to m _____ the angry customer.
7. Psychologists say that contentment is a r _____ rather than a cause.
8. Adding the suffix -a _____ can turn a verb or noun into an adjective.

CATEGORIES

Cross out the item that does *not* fit in each category.

1. **compound words** hotline sunshine crossword bereavement
2. **prefixes** *-ibility* *pre-* *un-* *inter-*

3. **suffixes** *-less* *-ment* *intro-* *-ance*
4. **plural** stems lens deer causes
5. **people** delegates docents hospices mentors

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then show the same relationship by completing the analogy with a word from the unit.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <i>Synonym</i> is to <i>thesaurus</i>
as <i>definition</i> is to
<u>d</u>_____.</p> | <p>4. <i>en-</i> is to <i>prefix</i>
as <i>-ology</i> is to
<u>s</u>_____.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Buy</i> is to <i>rent</i> as
<i>purchase</i> is to
<u>l</u>_____.</p> | <p>5. <i>Scrambled</i> is to <i>unscrambled</i>
as <i>tencod</i> is to
<u>d</u>_____.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Single</i> is to <i>several</i>
as <i>symptom</i> is to
<u>s</u>_____.</p> | <p>6. <i>Hands</i> are to <i>keyboard</i>
as <i>eyes</i> are to
<u>m</u>_____.</p> |

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| ___ EMBELLISH | ___ ADVERSE |
| ___ ADOPTABLE | ___ ACUTE |
| ___ REIMBURSE | ___ CRISIS |
| ___ CONSISTENCY | ___ YIELD |
| ___ FOOLPROOF | ___ CONTENT |
| ___ CRUCIAL | ___ COUNSEL |

C	G	P	Y	I	E	L	D	A	O	H	N
O	B	E	N	S	G	P	O	D	I	A	T
N	C	D	S	U	Y	T	C	V	L	K	H
S	R	H	G	R	P	O	U	E	Y	T	S
I	U	T	R	A	U	S	L	R	D	F	I
S	C	Z	W	N	E	B	R	S	I	S	L
T	I	P	S	Y	A	C	M	E	V	I	L
E	A	E	D	T	F	A	N	I	B	S	E
N	L	P	P	T	C	R	Q	S	E	I	B
C	K	O	L	U	J	G	F	A	W	R	M
Y	D	X	T	T	N	E	T	N	O	C	E
A	H	E	F	O	O	R	P	L	O	O	F

ORIGINAL SENTENCES

Now use each word from the hidden words puzzle in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word's meaning clear. If you need help, check a dictionary.

1. **counsel** _____

2. **adverse** _____

3. **embellish** _____

4. **content** _____

5. **acute** _____

6. **adoptable** _____

7. **foolproof** _____

8. **consistency** _____

9. **yield** _____

10. **crisis** _____

11. **reimburse** _____

12. **crucial** _____

PREVIEW

Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ The prefix *mega-* means “one thousand.”
2. ____ The words *feasible* and *unrealistic* are synonyms.
3. ____ A customer’s regular payments to an insurance company are called *premiums*.
4. ____ The suffix *-ant* means “one who does something.”
5. ____ The word *supplement* can be used as a noun or a verb.
6. ____ The words *reprocessed* and *recycled* are antonyms.
7. ____ One kind of megavitamin is called a *chamois*.
8. ____ Someone who does a *heinous* deed deserves punishment.

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY

First, circle the correctly spelled word in each pair. Then write *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, or *adverb* to show that word’s part of speech.

1. solicit / solisit

3. vitemin / vitamin

2. massave / massive

4. anully / annually

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE: 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T
 ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY: 1. solicit, verb 2. massive, adjective 3. vitamin, noun 4. annually, adverb

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical index of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from the various activities of everyday life.

adamant not giving in easily; firm; unyielding

bigot a prejudiced, narrowminded person with strong, stubbornly held opinions

expunge to erase or remove completely

feasible possible; capable of being done under conditions as they are

gross total; entire; with nothing taken away

hoard to collect and stow away, often secretly

innate given by nature; seeming to have been born in a person

jettison to throw away or get rid of

lackluster dull; not bright, interesting, or forceful

libel the crime of printing something that unfairly damages a person's reputation

net what is left after certain amounts have been subtracted

nostalgia a wishing for something that happened long ago or is now far away

nurture to care for; to help someone or something grow and develop

permeate to pass through or spread through every part

roster a list naming members of a group, such as students, soldiers, or teammates

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use words from the glossary to complete the sentences.

1. You can't teach someone to jump as high as Harry does; that ability is _____.
2. Jennifer's plan isn't _____, because it would cost too much.

3. Your _____ salary is also called “take-home pay.”
4. They had to _____ cargo to keep their sinking ship afloat.
5. When remembering their youth, older people may get carried away with _____.
6. The congresswoman was _____ about her refusal to run for reelection.
7. The judge has the power to _____ the criminal record of a rehabilitated person.
8. As the campers entered the bus, the scoutmaster called roll from his _____.
9. As the bread bakes, a wonderful aroma will _____ the air.
10. The famous actor’s performance was strangely _____.
11. Only a _____ would make such a hateful remark.
12. My brother likes to _____ candy in a coffee can hidden under his bed.
13. If you _____ the seedlings, your flowerbed will be filled with blooms.
14. The outraged celebrity sued the newspaper for _____.
15. Sherry’s _____ salary is about 30 percent higher than her net pay.

ANTONYMS

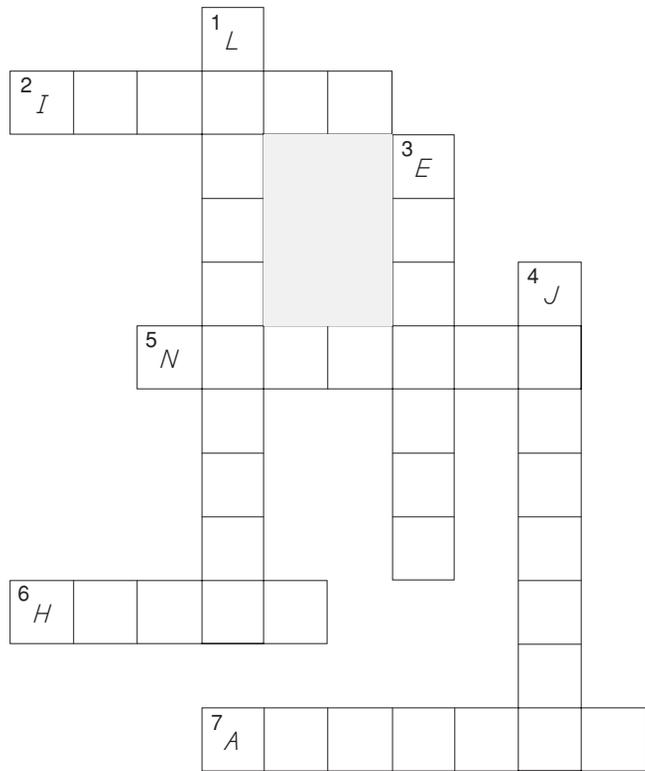
Complete the puzzle with words from the glossary. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. acquired
5. neglect
6. distribute
7. uncertain

DOWN

1. brilliant
3. engrave
4. salvage



LOOK IT UP!

Check a dictionary to find the information you need to complete the sentences.

1. The **adjective** forms of *bigot* and *nostalgia* are _____ and _____.
2. The words *nurture*, *libel*, and *hoard* can be used as _____ as well as verbs.
3. The condition or state of being a *bigot* is called _____.
4. Two different definitions of the word *net* are:
 - _____
 - _____

2. What twelve-letter verb in the reading means “officially assuming liability to the amount of a specified sum”? u _____
3. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “payments made by an insurance company”? h _____
4. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “regular payments made to keep an insurance policy in force”? p _____

READING A CHART

Use information from the chart on the previous page to answer the questions.

1. What monthly premium would a 30-year-old, non-smoking woman pay for a \$250,000 life insurance policy? _____
2. How much more would the same woman have to pay each month if she were a smoker? _____
3. Are monthly life insurance rates higher for males or females? _____
4. Does the chart list monthly premium rates for 15-year-olds? _____
5. What monthly rate would a 38-year-old, non-smoking male pay for a \$500,000 life insurance policy? _____

THE SUFFIX *-ant*

The suffix *-ant*, meaning “one who,” is used to make a noun of a verb. One who *applies*, for example, is an *applicant*.

Add *-ant* to the following verbs to show “one who” takes that action.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. one who participates
_____ | 3. one who immigrates
_____ |
| 2. one who serves
_____ | 4. one who assists
_____ |

SYNONYMS

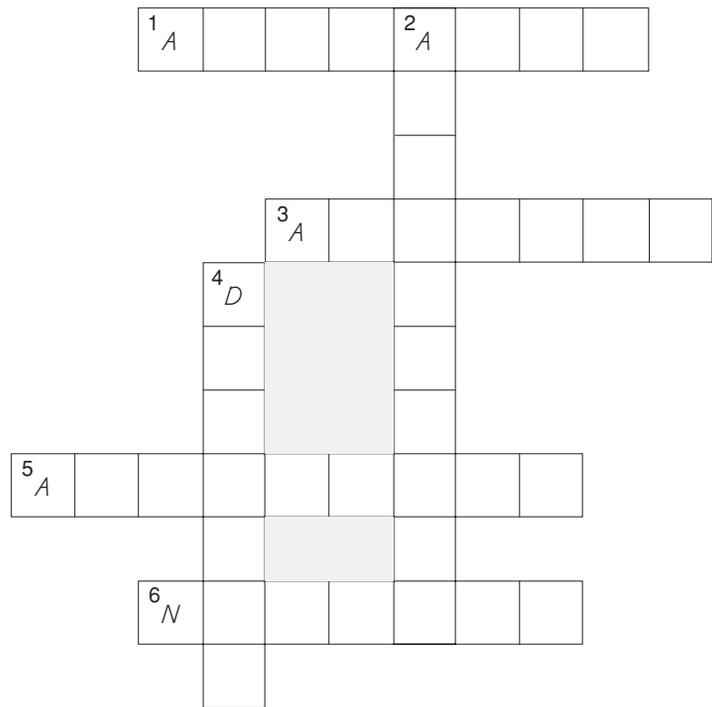
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. yearly
3. sums
5. obtainable
6. closest

DOWN

2. inexpensive
4. wanted

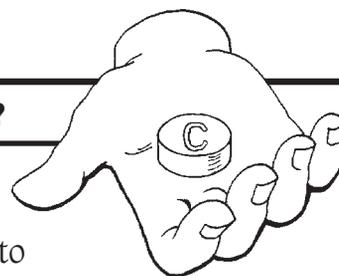


WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed. Hint: Pay attention to the **boldface** words. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. An insurance company considers your **issue age** to be
 - a. your age at death.
 - b. the date you were born.
 - c. your age when the policy is written.
2. Insurance **rates** are
 - a. prices charged per unit of coverage.
 - b. also called death benefits.
 - c. subject to underwriting.
3. Payments made **semiannually** are paid
 - a. every two years.
 - b. one-half at a time.
 - c. twice a year.

Megavitamins: A Good Idea?



Have you read anything about *megavitamin therapy*? Some people believe that taking massive doses (called *megadoses*) of vitamins can cure certain medical problems. Studies by the American Medical Association, however, have not proven this. The AMA warns that large doses should be taken only after a specific need has been identified by your doctor.

People who *do* take dietary supplements without a prescription should read the precautions on the label carefully. They should be especially guarded if they:

- are allergic to any prescription or nonprescription medicine,
- are pregnant or breastfeeding,
- are currently using any other prescribed or over-the-counter (OTC) medicine,
- have any other medical problems.

Vitamins should be stored away from heat and direct light—and out of the reach of children. Heat or moisture can break down vitamin supplements. Vitamins in an oral liquid form should be kept from freezing. Outdated dietary supplements—or those no longer needed—should be promptly discarded.

WORD SEARCH

1. What four-letter adjective in the reading means “by mouth”?

e _____

2. What five-letter plural noun in the reading means “amounts of medicine to be taken at one time”?

d _____

3. What ten-letter verb in the reading describes something that has been ordered for you by a doctor?

p _____

4. What ten-letter verb in the reading means “pinpointed or detected”?

i _____

ANTONYMS

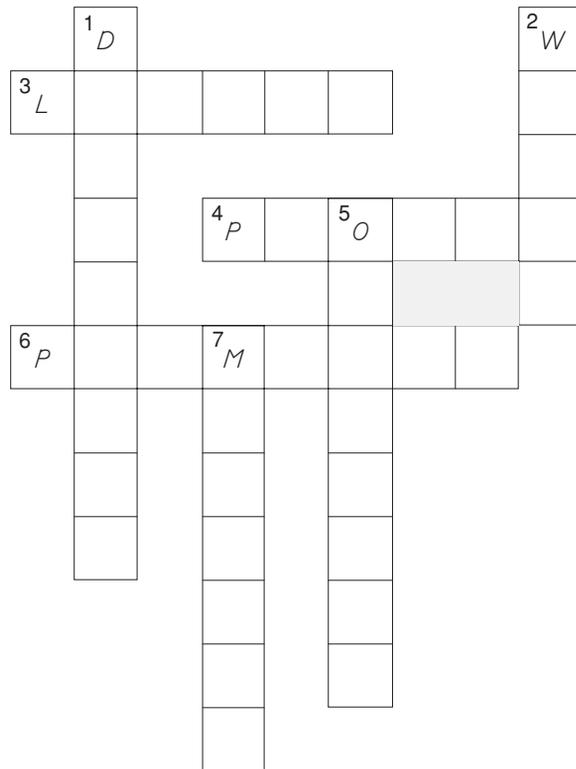
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *antonyms* (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. solid
4. debunked
6. eventually

DOWN

1. saved
2. invites
5. fresh
7. tiny



THE PREFIX *mega-*

Literally, *mega-* means “one million.” In a figurative sense (nonliteral), *mega-* means “large, great, or powerful.” If you need help, use a dictionary to find the *mega* word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. To describe a wealthy man, you might use the slang expression: “That guy has _____!”
2. A _____ is a funnel-shaped device designed to greatly increase the sound of a person’s voice.
3. A person who has illusions of grandeur, wealth, power, and so on has a mental disorder called _____.
4. A _____ of something has the explosive power of one million tons of TNT.

WORD HISTORY

Unscramble the words to complete the word history below. Use context clues for help.

The word GYLREAL _____ is an Americanism that came into English from the NAMREG _____ language. The NAMREG _____ word was coined from the ancient KEGER _____ adjective *allos*, meaning “other,” and another KEGER _____ word meaning “work” or “action.” The combination was meant to give the ADIE _____ of a reaction to a GORENIF _____ substance.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use words from the reading to complete the sentences.

1. If you eat a well-balanced diet, your vitamin needs will be met without taking a _____.
2. The quality of a vitamin supplement can be reduced by exposure to heat or _____.
3. The _____ on a dietary supplement usually lists certain precautions.
4. A manufacturer of vitamins does not know your personal medical history, but your own _____ does.

ABBREVIATIONS

Write out the complete words represented by the *abbreviations* from the reading.

1. AMA _____
2. OTC _____

Understanding Mass Mailings

Retailers sometimes solicit business through a mass mailing. Have you ever received a flyer like the one below? Read the details carefully to figure out the terms and conditions of this sales promotion.

STARMART CERTIFICATE
VALID THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1 THROUGH SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10

10%
OFF

10 DAYS ONLY!

**ALL REGULAR-PRICED
MERCHANDISE**

003199105010
12-DIGIT Authorization Number

Consumer: Present this certificate to the StarMart register operator for your 10% discount on eligible merchandise prior to processing your purchase. This promotion is limited to on-hand, in-stock merchandise only. The 10% discount may not be applied to sale or clearance merchandise, tobacco, or alcoholic beverages, co-pay on prescriptions, deli foods, gift certificates, the portrait studio, layaway purchases, or special order merchandise. State and local taxes due on StarMart purchases may not be discounted. Quantities are limited. No sales to dealers or distributors for purpose of resale. 2001 © StarMart Corporation

REGISTER OPERATOR: Ring purchase as an Associate Discount. Enter the authorization number as the associate number.

THIS COUPON REDEEMABLE AT STARMART LOCATIONS ONLY

**PREFERRED CUSTOMER
SAVINGS**

WORD SEARCH

1. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “things that are bought and sold”? m

2. What nine-letter plural noun in the reading means “sellers of goods in small amounts to customers who will use them”? r

3. What eight-letter adjective in the reading means “qualified for”? e

4. What six-letter noun in the reading means “part of a printed ad that gives the holder certain rights”? c

SYNONYMS

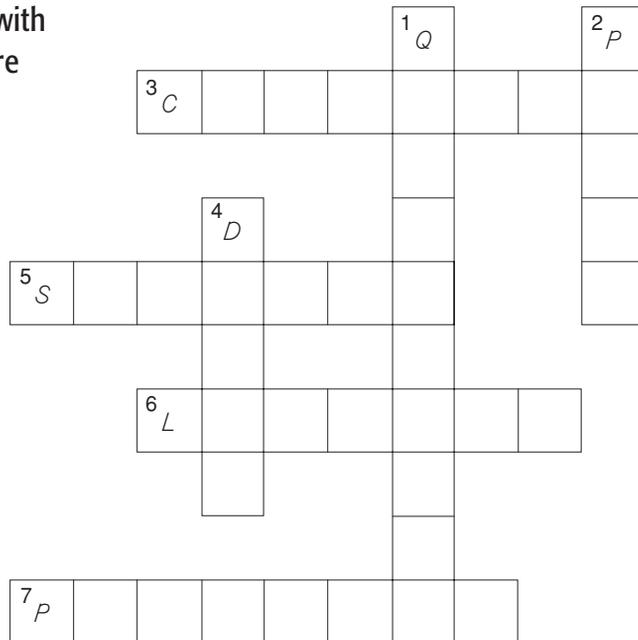
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. buyer
5. seek
6. restricted
7. to buy

DOWN

1. amounts
2. previous
4. numeral



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or words.

1. Retail stores often send out **mass** mailings.
 - a. colorfully illustrated
 - b. holiday specials
 - c. in great numbers

2. The discount certificates are sent to **preferred customers**.
 - a. regular buyers at the store
 - b. credit card shoppers
 - c. people who pay cash

3. This sales **promotion** does not provide a discount on tobacco products.
 - a. authorization
 - b. campaign
 - c. business
4. The discount coupon is **valid** only until February 10.
 - a. purchasable
 - b. legal
 - c. in effect
5. The **register operator** will ring up your purchase.
 - a. repair person
 - b. sales clerk
 - c. operations manager
6. An item put on **layaway** is not eligible for the 10 percent discount.
 - a. to be paid in full at a later date
 - b. charged on a debit card
 - c. bedding items such as sheets

WORD FORMS

Complete the chart. Write either the noun form or the verb form of the **boldface** words.

VERB FORM	NOUN FORM
_____	authorization
solicit	_____
_____	distributors
_____	promotion

UNDERSTANDING THE READING

Use information from the reading to help you complete the sentences.

1. You can get your picture taken at the _____
_____.
2. On this certificate, the word *delicatessen* has been shortened to _____.

2. What eight-letter adjective in the reading describes something that has been reprocessed to be used again?

re _____

3. What nine-letter noun names a category that includes things like cardboard boxes, cellophane wrapping, etc.?

re _____

4. What six-letter noun in the reading names a clear gas that has no odor and is a chemical element?

o _____

ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading.

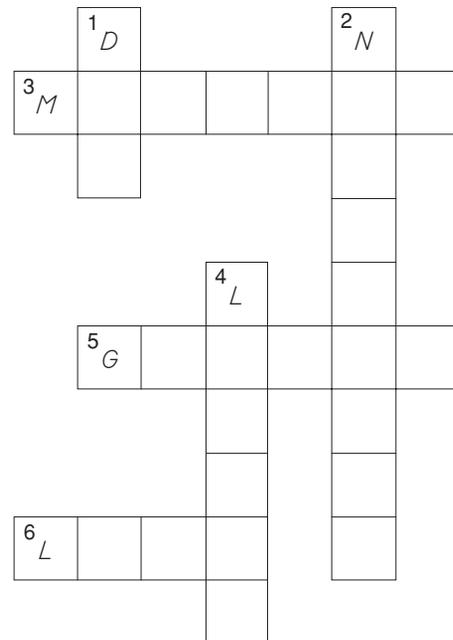
Clue words are *antonyms* (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 3. maximal
- 5. local
- 6. more

DOWN

- 1. bright
- 2. artificially
- 4. highest



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or words.

1. Excessive carbon dioxide contributes to the greenhouse effect and **global warming**.

- a. worldwide increase in temperatures
- b. production of energy
- c. comfortably warm weather conditions

2. Decayed **organic waste** can be used to improve the soil in your garden.

- a. leftover rocks, dirt, sand, etc.
- b. unwanted plant and animal matter
- c. byproducts of synthetic chemicals

3. Your house will be more energy-efficient if you **insulate** your doors and windows.
- a. replace wood with steel b. carefully clean and paint c. seal cracks to prevent drafts
4. When you buy **in bulk**, you reduce waste and save money.
- a. very bulky items b. large amounts of something c. multiple small packages

THE PREFIXES *non-* AND *un-*

The prefixes *non-* and *un-* both mean “not.” How do you know which one to use? Often, your ear will tell you. For example, which word **sounds** right—*unviolent* or *nonviolent*? (Nonviolent is the correct word.) If you’re still not sure after saying the words aloud, check a dictionary.

1. a ____ **fatal** heart attack 4. a ____ **fiction** book
2. ____ **cooked** foods 5. an ____ **confirmed** appointment
3. feeling ____ **welcome** 6. a ____ **resident**

SYNONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading. Then draw a line to match each word with its *synonym* (word with similar meaning).

1. **SCOSK** _____ a. cereal
2. **PEELS** _____ b. slumber
3. **INRAG** _____ c. safeguard
4. **TORPTEC** _____ d. hosiery
5. **ECRUDE** _____ e. lessen
6. **MODERNMEDEC** _____ f. suggested

Washing Your Car

Cleaning your car frequently helps preserve its beauty and protect your investment. Here are some helpful dos and don'ts about the proper way to wash and wax your car.

- Wash the car in a shady area rather than in direct sunlight. If the car has been parked in the sun, move it into the shade so it can cool down before you start.
- Use only solvents and cleaners recommended in your car's *Owner's Manual*. Some strong cleaners and chemical solvents can damage the paint, metal, and plastic on your car.
- First, use cool water to rinse the car thoroughly (from the top down) to remove loose dirt.
- Fill a bucket with cool water and add a mild detergent (such as dishwashing liquid). Wash the car, working from the top down, using this solution and a soft-bristle brush, sponge, or soft cloth. Rinse frequently.
- Check the car for road tar, tree sap, etc. Remove these stains with turpentine, and rinse off immediately. Even if the rest of the car does not need waxing, remember to re wax these areas.
- After rinsing the whole exterior, dry the car with a chamois or soft towel. (Letting it air-dry will cause dulling and water spots.)
- If water doesn't form into beads or droplets on the car's surface, it's time to wax the car—including the metal trim. Be sure to use a quality liquid or paste wax, and follow the directions on the container. A wax coats the finish, protecting it from damage by exposure to sunlight, air pollution, and so on.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What seven-letter noun in the reading names a piece of soft leather used as a polishing cloth?

c

2. What ten-letter noun in the reading names a colorless oil made from tree sap that's used as a paint remover?

t _____

3. What eight-letter plural noun in the reading means "substances that can be used to dissolve another substance"?

s _____

SYNONYMS

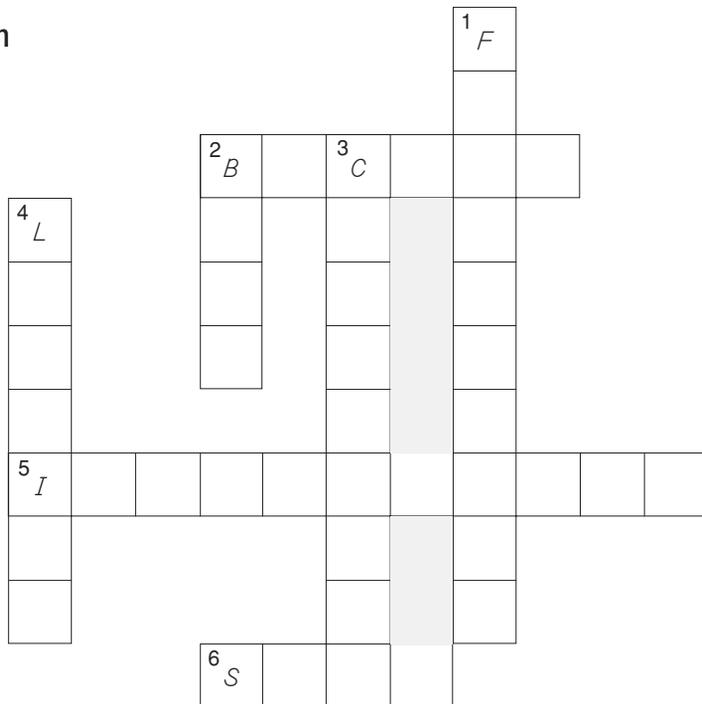
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 2. pail
- 5. promptly
- 6. certain

DOWN

- 1. often
- 2. droplet
- 3. package
- 4. permitting



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete the sentences with words from the reading. For help, use context clues (hints given by the other words in the sentence).

- 1. Soap is made from fats and lye, but _____ is made from chemicals.
- 2. The _____ on a brush may come from animals or be artificially made.
- 3. Liquid wax usually comes in a bottle, but _____ wax comes in a can.

4. Tree sap and road tar can put _____ on your car's finish.
5. You protect your _____ in your car when you maintain its appearance.
6. Daily _____ to blazing sunshine can fade your car's paint.

ANTONYMS

First unscramble the words from the reading. Then draw a line to match each unscrambled word with its *antonym* (word that means the opposite).

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. GLUDNIL _____ | a. apply |
| 2. DAYSH _____ | b. interior |
| 3. OTERIXER _____ | c. sunny |
| 4. EVMORE _____ | d. brightening |

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Some words have entirely different meanings when they're used in different contexts. Write an original sentence for each definition given.

1. **solution** (answer to a problem) _____

2. **solution** (liquid combination of substances) _____

3. **finish** (to complete) _____

4. **finish** (a type of surface) _____

VOCABULARY STRETCH

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

LOOK IT UP!

Read the dictionary definitions of the ten **boldface** words. Then circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Hint: For additional help, use context clues.

1. Samantha tried to (**cajole** / **inundate**) her brother into doing some of her chores.
2. To win the debate, Carl had to successfully (**exhort** / **refute**) his opponent's argument.
3. Ricky was frightened; his confident appearance was only a (**façade** / **enigma**).
4. The mountain climber had a (**heinous** / **precarious**) foothold on the steep slope.
5. Making the All-Star team was the (**gamut** / **acme**) of Katy's softball career.

Now write sentences of your own, using the **boldface** word choices you did *not* use to complete the sentences above.

1. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

2. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

3. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

4. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

5. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

SYNONYMS

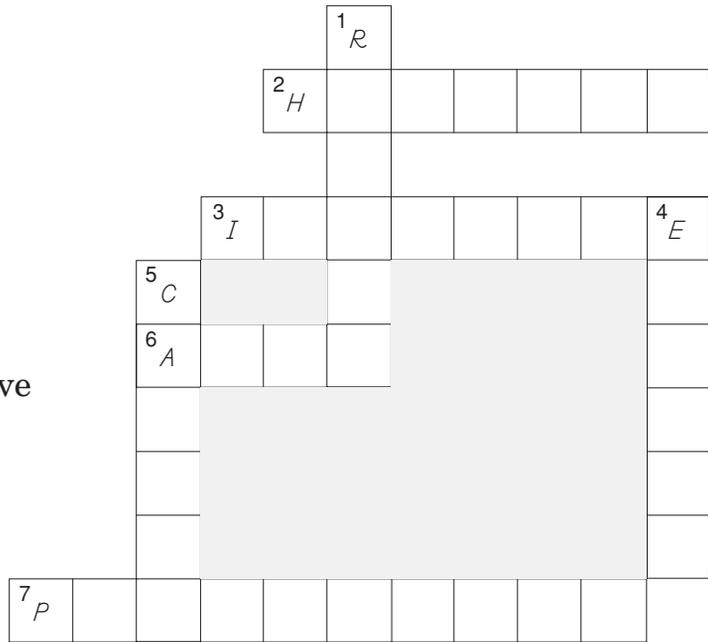
Complete the crossword puzzle with some of the words you studied on the previous page. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 2. wicked
- 3. overwhelm
- 6. peak
- 7. unsecure

DOWN

- 1. disprove
- 4. urge
- 5. flatter



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Unscramble the **boldface** words to correctly complete the sentences. (Answers are words you studied on the previous page.)

1. The location of the stolen painting is still an **NIMAGE** _____.
2. We hope the teacher doesn't **NUTNADIE** _____ us with homework this weekend.
3. The Holocaust is a **NUOSHIE** _____ chapter in human history.
4. The coach will **THROXE** _____ the players to try harder in the second half.
5. That actor can portray the **TAGUM** _____ of emotions, from joy to grief.

ANTONYMS

Draw a line to match each **boldface** word with its antonym (word that means the opposite). If you need help, check a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. heinous | a. nadir |
| 2. cajole | b. berate |
| 3. acme | c. firm |
| 4. precarious | d. holy |

EVERYDAY IDIOMS

All languages have certain expressions, or *idioms*, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That's why understanding common idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

Write a letter to match each idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ to bark up the wrong tree | a. improve what doesn't need improvement |
| 2. _____ to walk a tightrope | b. have many responsibilities |
| 3. _____ to gild the lily | c. proceed very cautiously |
| 4. _____ to wear more than one hat | d. ask the wrong person; make the wrong choice |

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** idiom. Hint: Use context clues for help.

- When we eat at an expensive restaurant, my friends and I always **go Dutch**.
a. use our charge cards b. take turns paying c. split the check equally
- Bob's **goose was cooked** the day he insulted the boss.
a. prospects were ruined b. future was enhanced c. poultry was roasted
- Tricia isn't happy unless she's **in the limelight**.
a. the center of attention b. in a good mood c. with close friends

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you've learned in this unit!

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete the sentences with words you studied in Unit 3. Use context clues for help.

1. A _____ is a group of letters added at the end of a word to change its meaning.
2. Life insurance rates are higher for people who use _____ than for people who don't.
3. Massive doses of vitamins are called _____.
4. If you have a _____ that entitles you to a store discount, you will save money.
5. As the world's population grows, so does the need for _____ of Earth's resources.
6. To keep drafts out and heat in, you should _____ your doors and windows.
7. It takes 16 pounds of _____ to produce one pound of beef.
8. Car wax comes in two forms—_____ and _____.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Unscramble the words to correctly complete each sentence.

1. An antonym of *acquire* is SNOITTEJ _____.
2. A synonym of *precaution* is ARNWING _____.

3. An antonym of *enter* is TIXE _____.
4. An antonym of *interior is* REXRIOTE _____.
5. A synonym of *pail* is TECKUB _____.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the unit that shows the same relationship.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>More</i> is to <i>less</i>
as <i>gross</i> is to
_____. 2. <i>Child</i> is to <i>children</i>
as <i>bigot</i> is to
_____. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Premium</i> is to <i>benefit</i>
as <i>life</i> is to
_____. 4. “<i>Again</i>” is to <i>re-</i>
as “<i>not</i>” is to
_____. |
|---|---|

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| ___ NONTOXIC | ___ INSURANCE |
| ___ ENERGY | ___ EXPOSURE |
| ___ APPLICANT | ___ REFUTE |
| ___ THERAPY | ___ FAÇADE |
| ___ ELIGIBLE | ___ WAX |
| ___ BULK | ___ CONSUMER |



Now use each puzzle word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. **nontoxic** _____

2. **consumer** _____

3. **bulk** _____

4. **insurance** _____

5. **eligible** _____

6. **wax** _____

7. **exposure** _____

8. **energy** _____

9. **applicant** _____

10. **refute** _____

11. **façade** _____

12. **therapy** _____

PREVIEW

Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ The abbreviation *mg* stands for *milligram*.
2. ____ Cheese and lettuce are two popular *condiments* used in sandwiches.
3. ____ You will need a *drill* to repair a leaky faucet.
4. ____ Two multiple-meaning words are *saw* and *coat*.
5. ____ The words *indispensable* and *essential* are synonyms.
6. ____ Every language has exactly the same *idioms*.
7. ____ The words *vandal* and *tagger* are antonyms.
8. ____ Most traffic *fatalities* occur on Friday and Saturday nights.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use context clues to help you select the right word.

tenacious	lucrative	negligible	redundant
prevalent	inclement	precise	multitudinous

1. Repair projects usually require _____ measurements.
2. Her _____ recording contract made her wealthy.
3. Speeding is a _____ factor in auto accidents.
4. I crossed out the _____ words in my paragraph.

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE: 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T
 WORDS IN CONTEXT: 1. precise 2. lucrative 3. prevalent 4. redundant

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical index of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from the various activities of everyday life.

corroborate to confirm or add proof to a supposed fact	redundant unnecessary; more than enough
discretion prudence; care in what one says or does	status rank or standing; state or condition
divulge to reveal or make known	tangible real, solid; able to be touched or felt
efficiency the quality or fact of accomplishing a task with the least waste of time, effort, etc.	transaction task or piece of business carried out or completed
gratuity a tip; money given in return for some service	veteran someone who has served in the armed forces
inclement rough or stormy	veto to prevent or forbid something to be done
liability the condition of being obliged by law to pay	virulent deadly; very harmful or poisonous
physique the form or shape of a person's body	waive to give up a right, claim, or privilege of some kind
recipient a person or thing that receives something	

WORDS IN CONTEXT

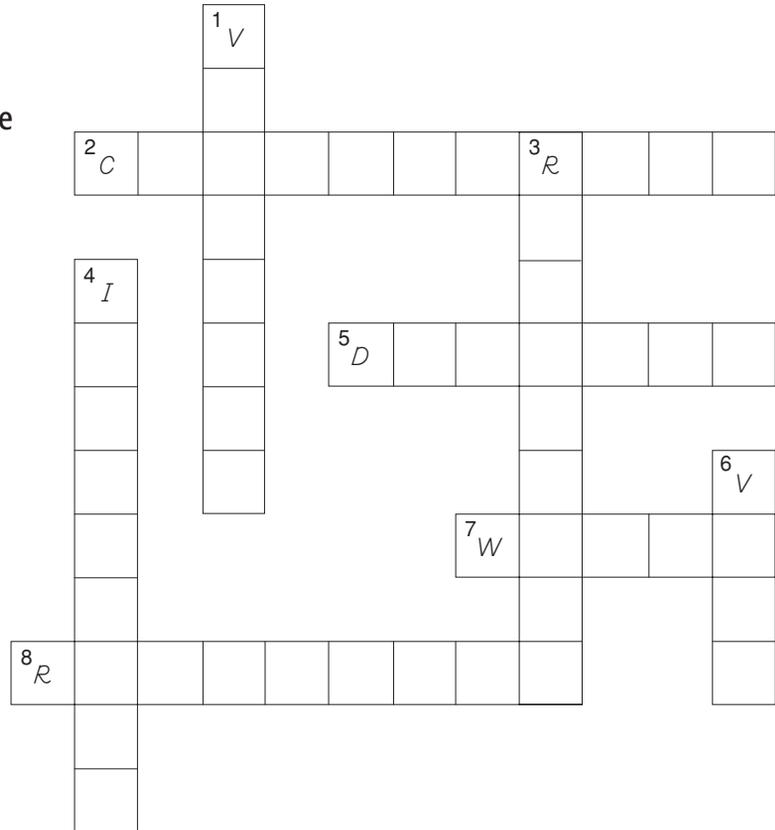
Use words from the glossary to correctly complete the sentences.

1. The president's _____ kept that bill from becoming law.
2. _____ weather could spoil their plans for an outdoor wedding.

3. The _____ was finalized when all parties signed the contract.
4. Can anyone _____ your whereabouts on June 10?
5. Will you track the _____ of my rush order?
6. Mrs. Currier leaves a generous _____ when she gets especially good service.
7. Will the suspect _____ his right to call a lawyer?
8. Barry's _____ was greatly improved by long hours of exercise and lifting weights.
9. It's wise to use _____ when dealing with strangers.
10. AIDS is a _____ disease on the African continent.
11. Joe appreciated everyone's thanks, but he had hoped for a _____ reward.
12. If you're wearing suspenders, a belt is _____.
13. No matter how much we begged her, Melissa wouldn't _____ her secret.
14. Jonathan's dad is a _____ of the Vietnam War.
15. Charlene never wastes materials; her boss is impressed with her _____.
16. Every debt must be considered a _____.
17. As the _____ of a Nobel prize, that scientist soon became a celebrity.

ANTONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the glossary. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.



ACROSS

- 2. disprove
- 5. withhold
- 7. claim
- 8. donor

DOWN

- 1. wholesome
- 3. necessary
- 4. fine
- 6. approve

LOOK IT UP!

If you need help, use a dictionary to find the information you need to answer the questions.

- 1. What four *verbs* are used as answers in the crossword puzzle?

- 2. What are the two silent letters in the word *waive*? _____
- 3. What is the noun form of the adjective *virulent*? _____
- 4. How many syllables are in the word *recipient*? _____
 When *recipient* is pronounced, the accent is placed on which syllable? _____
- 5. What crossword puzzle answer can be used as either a *verb* or a *noun*? _____

Reading Food Labels

Most of us use *condiments* every day. These are the seasonings, dressings, or relishes we use to make foods taste better. Some familiar condiments are pepper, mustard, ketchup, mayonnaise, and other sauces.

Study the product labels below to learn more about the ingredients and nutritional value of three condiments.

KETCHUP

Nutrition Facts	Amount/serving	%DV*	Amount/serving	%DV*
	Serv. Size 1 Tbsp (17g) Servings about 66 Calories 15 Fat Cal. 0 *Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.	Total Fat 0g	0%	Total Carb. 4g
	Sat. Fat 0g	0%	Fiber 0g	0%
	Cholest. 0mg	0%	Sugars 4g	
	Sodium 190mg	8%	Protein 0g	
	Vitamin A 6% • Vitamin C 0% • Calcium 0% • Iron 0%			

INGREDIENTS: TOMATO CONCENTRATE MADE FROM RED RIPE TOMATOES, DISTILLED VINEGAR, HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP, CORN SYRUP, SALT, ONION POWDER, SPICE, NATURAL FLAVORING

**40 oz.
(1.13kg)**

MAYONNAISE

Nutrition Facts	Amount/serving	%DV*
Serv. Size 1 Tbsp (14g) Servings Per Container 64		
Amount Per Serving Calories 100 Calories from Fat 100		
	% Daily Values*	
Total Fat 11g		17%
Saturated Fat 1.5g		8%
Cholesterol 10mg		3%
Sodium 85mg		4%
Total Carbohydrate 0g		0%
Protein 0g		

INGREDIENTS: soybean oil, whole eggs, egg yolks, distilled vinegar, water, salt, sugar, spices, lemon juice, and calcium disodium EDTA added to protect flavor

QUALITY COMMITMENT
If not 100% satisfied, return unused product to your store for a prompt and cheerful refund.

**1 qt.
(946 ml)**

*Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

MUSTARD

Nutrition Facts	Amount/serving	%DV*
Serv. Size 1 Tsp (5g) Servings About 113		
Amount Per Serving Calories 0		
	% Daily Values*	
Total Fat 0g		0%
Sodium 65mg		3%
Total Carb. 0g		0%
Protein 0g		

INGREDIENTS: DISTILLED VINEGAR AND WATER, NO. 1 GRADE MUSTARD SEED, SALT, TURMERIC, PAPRIKA.

**20 oz.
(566g)**

SATISFACTION
100%
GUARANTEED

**REFRIGERATE AFTER OPENING.
DO NOT FREEZE.**

*Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

WORD SEARCH

1. What five-letter verb in the reading means “to examine for the purpose of learning”? 1 _____
2. What seven-letter noun in the reading names a sour, fermented liquid used to flavor or pickle foods? 2 _____
3. What five-letter noun in the reading means “coarse foods, such as cereals, that help move waste products through the intestines”? 3 _____

ANTONYMS

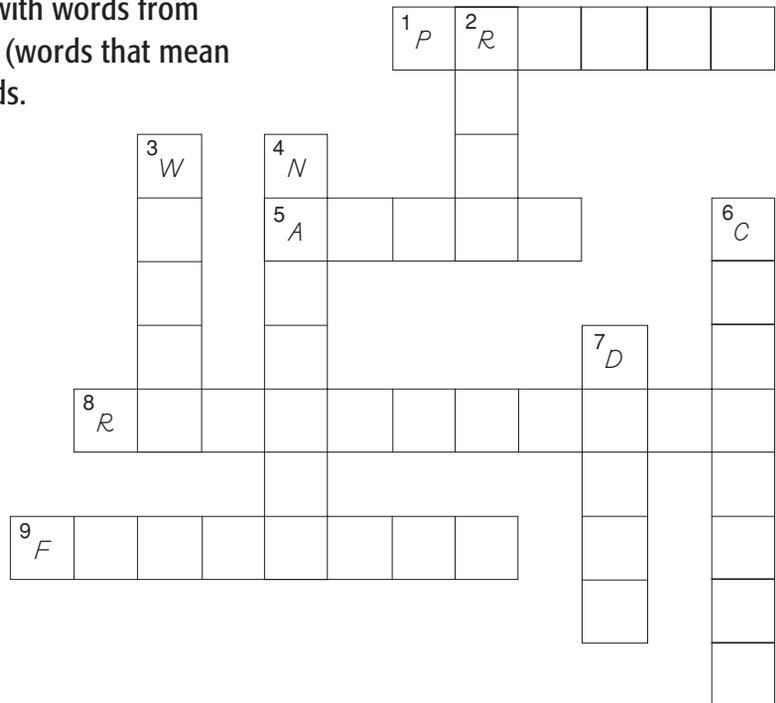
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *antonyms* (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. delayed
5. subtracted
8. boil
9. strange

DOWN

2. green
3. partial
4. artificial
6. irritable
7. nightly



SYNONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading to complete the sentences. Notice that the *italicized* word in each sentence is a *synonym* (word with similar meaning) of the scrambled word.

1. Customers who are not SIDEFASTI _____, or *content*, with a product can return it for a refund.
2. Bran muffins contain the BRIFE _____, or *roughage*, your body needs to stay healthy.

- Packaged food labels provide INRUINTOT _____ facts about your body's daily requirements for *nourishment*.
- People use GINSASENOS _____, or *spices*, to make their foods tastier.

ABBREVIATIONS

Choose the word from the box that matches each *abbreviation*. Hint: You will *not* use all the words in the box.

milligram	gram	megaliter	ounce	quantity	grain
kilogram	quart	milliliter	teaspoon	tablespoon	ozone

- ml* _____
- kg* _____
- mg* _____
- g* _____
- oz. _____
- qt. _____
- tbsp _____
- tsp _____

COMPARING LABELS

Use information from the labels on page 84 to answer the questions.

- Which condiment has the highest number of calories per serving? _____
Which has the lowest? _____
- Which of the three condiments has a small vitamin content? _____
- Why is a form of calcium added to mayonnaise? _____

SPELLING

- What is another acceptable spelling of *ketchup*? _____
- How is the plural form of *tomato* spelled? _____

Tools and Tasks

Most young people look forward to moving out on their own. But independent living carries new responsibilities as well as new freedoms. Who will do simple building projects and fix things that break? Every young adult—male and female alike—should be prepared to deal with simple household tasks.

You'll need more than a bed and a few groceries to be self-sufficient. You're going to require some basic tools for routine repairs (leaky faucets, loose doorknobs) as well as for everyday projects (hanging a picture, putting up shelves).

Following is a list of essential tools that everyone should own and learn how to use:

Hammer A basic claw hammer is a necessity for most projects from hanging pictures to tacking down loose carpet.

Adjustable wrench This basic tool is indispensable for many projects, from fixing leaks to adjusting a toilet seat, because it works for any size nut.

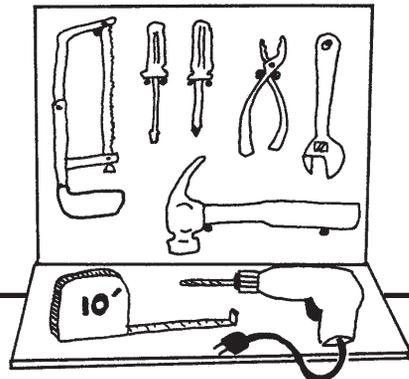
Screwdrivers Both a standard and a Phillips-head screwdriver are necessary for most assembly work as well as for tightening loose screws.

Drill A handheld drill is perfect for drilling holes in wood or metal. Most drills come with screwdriver bits.

Saws An old-fashioned hacksaw is great for cutting through pipe and plastic. When you need more power, a circular saw is your best option.

Pliers Reach for the pliers to get a firm grasp on a nut, bolt, or piece of pipe or wood. Needle-nose pliers are best for gripping small items or fitting in tight spots.

Tape measure Few projects can be accomplished without precise measurement. A 10-foot tape measure is fine for most basic projects.



WORD SEARCH

1. What sixteen-letter noun in the reading means "obligations or duties"?

2. What four-letter noun in the reading names a heavy metal, threaded pin used with a nut to hold parts together? b

3. What eight-letter plural noun in the reading means “organized activities, tasks, or undertakings”? p

ANTONYMS

Write an *antonym* (word that means the opposite) of each **boldface** word from the reading.

1. **new** / _____
2. **more** / _____
3. **male** / _____
4. **best** / _____

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Many words have entirely different meanings when they’re used in different contexts. Write two sentences for each **boldface** word from the reading. Make sure the word’s meaning is entirely different in each sentence.

nut _____

nut _____

bits _____

bits _____

ANALYZING WORDS

Study the words in the box. Then **circle** the *compound words*, and **underline** the *words that have a silent letter*. Hint: You will make both marks on two words.

household	people	simple	independent
screwdriver	everyday	wrench	doorknob

SYNONYMS

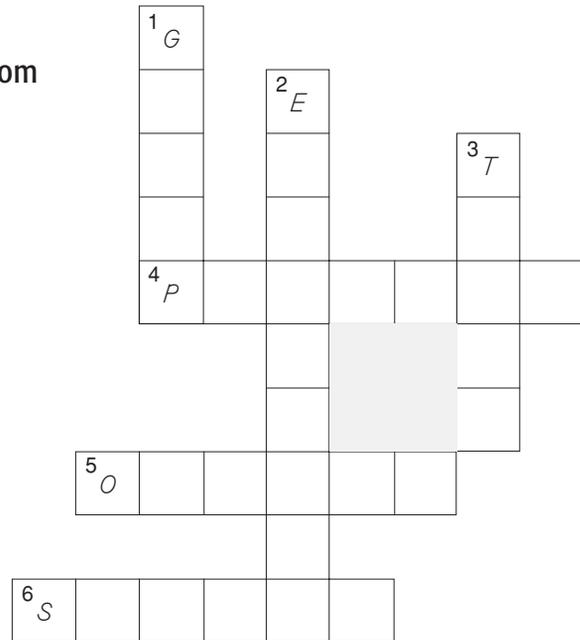
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

4. exact
5. choice
6. uncomplicated

DOWN

1. grip
2. indispensable
3. jobs



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Unscramble the words from the reading to correctly complete the sentences.

1. You can use RESLIP _____, a tool like small pincers, to bend wire.
2. The solid metal head on a REMAHM _____ can be used to shape metal.
3. A plumber usually uses a CHEWRN _____ to hold and turn a pipe.
4. To tighten a loose doorknob, you will need to use a REDWERCVIRS _____.
5. A WAKCASH _____ has a narrow blade and fine teeth.
6. To find out exactly how big a room is, you will have to use a PEAT RUESAME _____.
7. If you're trying to put together the parts of something, you are doing SALYMEBS _____ work.

3. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “the condition of being qualified for something”? e_____
4. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “the act of paying back for what has been lost or damaged”? r_____

ANTONYMS

- First, unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning).

EVILJUNE _____	EDGAFNIC _____
EYELADD _____	TRAPVIE _____

1. public / _____
2. adult / _____
3. enhancing / _____
4. advanced / _____

- Now add vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to write a word from the reading next to its *antonym* listed below.

5. apart / T ___ G ___ T H ___ R
6. less / M ___ R ___
7. rarely / ___ S ___ ___ L L Y
8. win / L ___ S ___

LOOK IT UP!

Look up *graffiti* in the dictionary. Use information from the entry to answer the questions.

1. From what foreign language have English speakers borrowed the word *graffiti*? _____
2. What is the singular form of the word? _____

SYNONYMS

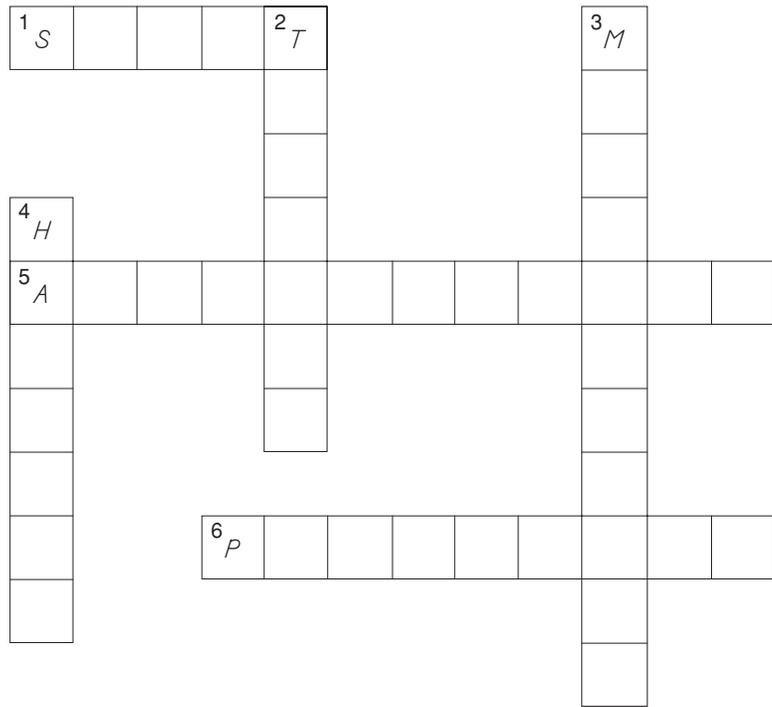
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. game
5. arrest
6. punishments

DOWN

2. graffiti artists
3. increasing
4. more punitive



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or words.

1. The police **kept** the suspect **under surveillance** for several nights.
 - a. being repeatedly questioned
 - b. watched over closely
 - c. fully informed of his rights
2. Fear of being caught will **deter** some vandals from striking.
 - a. discourage
 - b. determine
 - c. terrify
3. A judge could **impose** a high fine on taggers.
 - a. take into consideration
 - b. suggest to a jury
 - c. lay on as a burden

How to Paint a Room

The following instructions appear on a one-gallon can of paint. It is important to follow the directions in order.

1. **Prepare the surface.** Clean to remove dirt and dust. Sand lightly to brush off loose paint and dull any shine on the surface. Fill cracks and holes with spackling paste to smooth uneven areas. When dry, sand and cover repairs with a primer.
2. **Mix paint thoroughly.** Stir, but do not thin.
3. **Paint the ceiling first.** Begin by brushing a 3-inch border around the edges. Then fill a lint-free roller with paint. A full roller should cover a 2-ft. by 2-ft. area in one coat. Roll a V over a 2-ft. square section. Then roll across the V to fill in the section. Roll from dry areas into wet. Use the V technique to finish painting the ceiling.
4. **Paint the walls.** Brush a 3-inch border around the top, bottom, and sides of one wall. Then use your roller and the V technique to finish the job. Go on to the other walls.
5. **Paint trim and woodwork last.** Use a 2-inch brush.
6. **If necessary, apply a second coat.** Allow the paint to dry four hours between coats.
7. **Clean up.** Wash your hands and tools with warm, soapy water. Use a nylon scrub brush to remove paint from brush bristles. Use a scrub sponge to thoroughly clean paint trays and brush handles.
8. **Wait to decorate.** Do not place objects on windowsills or shelves for 30 days (until paint is cured).

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What six-letter noun in the reading is a unit of measurement meaning "four quarts"?

g _____

2. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “a method or procedure for rendering art or carrying out an operation”? t
3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “the top part of a room opposite the floor”? c

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** word or phrase.

1. Follow the directions **in order**.
 - a. one at a time
 - b. alphabetically
 - c. chronologically
2. After painting the walls, paint the **woodwork**.
 - a. window moldings, doors, etc.
 - b. wooden workbench
 - c. things like picture frames
3. Use **spackling paste** to fill cracks and holes.
 - a. flour-based paste that sparkles
 - b. special lubricating compound
 - c. patching substance made of powder and water
4. After spackling, sand and cover the area with a **primer**.
 - a. liquid glue or adhesive
 - b. special paint used for a first coat
 - c. first quality wall paint

ANTONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning).

PYPAL _____	SHIFIN _____
OTHMOS _____	RAWM _____

1. cool / _____
2. uneven / _____
3. begin / _____
4. remove / _____

SYNONYMS

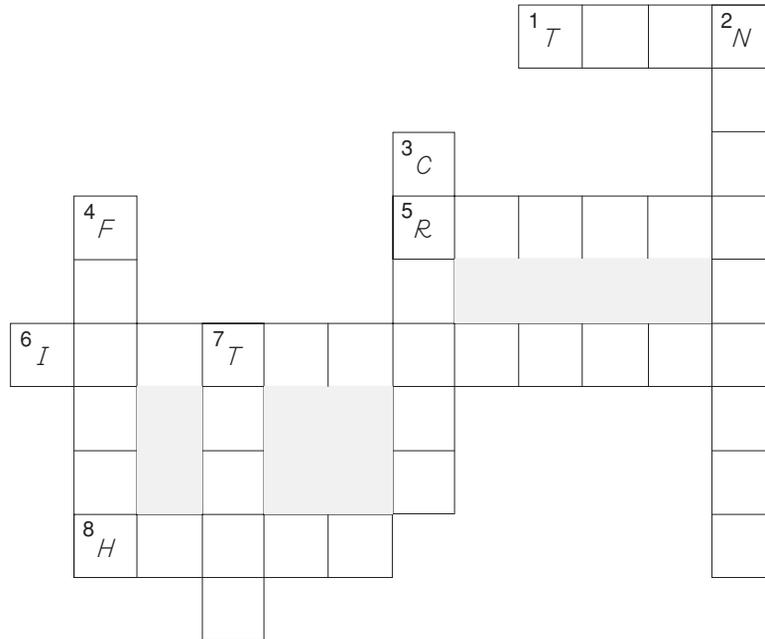
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. to dilute
5. eradicate
6. directions
8. cavities

DOWN

2. required
3. crevices
4. to complete
7. implements



ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. First figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then show the same relationship by completing the analogy with a word from the reading.

1. *Outside* is to *roof*
as *inside* is to
c_____.
2. *Baker* is to *bake*
as *painter* is to
p_____.
3. *Placement* is to *place*
as *removal* is to
r_____.
4. *Prepare* is to *verb*
as *shelf* is to
n_____.
5. *Foot* is to *pedal*
as *hand* is to
h_____.
6. *Inches* are to *feet*
as *minutes* are to
h_____.

Safe Driving Quiz

Here's a quick quiz to test your "safe driving" knowledge.

Q *If the light changes while you're in a crosswalk, what should you do?*

A If you can't avoid getting caught in a crosswalk, stay put. If you back the car up, you might hit a pedestrian crossing behind you. If you go forward, you may obstruct traffic and cause an accident.

Q *Who has the right-of-way when two cars approach an intersection at the same time?*

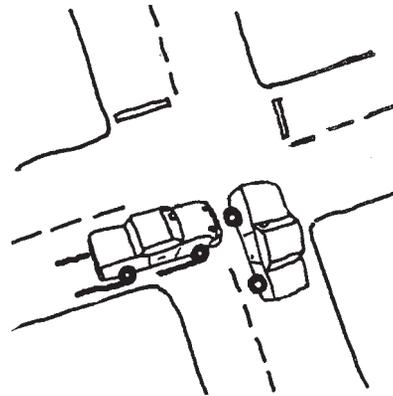
A No one has the right-of-way! According to the law, the driver on the left should yield, but the law doesn't give the right-of-way to anyone. When you reach an intersection, it's best to be prepared to yield—regardless of your position. Your courtesy and caution may prevent a collision.

Q *What's the most dangerous time of the week to drive?*

A Saturdays. More than 18% of all fatal accidents occur on this first day of the weekend. Most serious accidents occur during two blocks of time: between 8 P.M. and midnight on Fridays, and between midnight and 4 A.M. on Saturdays. If you must drive late at night, be sure to wear your seat belt and stay alert!

Q *Which contributes more to accidents—alcohol or speeding?*

A In a recent review of traffic fatalities, alcohol contributed to 38.6% of all accidents. Speeding was the second most prevalent factor. About three in every ten Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives.



Q *When you're taking a trip, how many miles should you plan to drive in a single day?*

A Under optimum driving conditions, plan to drive about 350 miles. The following factors must always be taken into account: bad weather, unexpected road conditions, and driver exhaustion. Don't allow a driving trip to become a mad rush.

WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter noun in the reading names a person who is traveling around town on foot?

p _____

2. What nine-letter compound word in the reading means “a lane marked off for people to use while crossing a street”?

c _____

3. What ten-letter plural noun in the reading means “deaths”?

f _____

ANTONYMS

First unscramble the words from the reading. Then complete each sentence by writing an unscrambled word next to its **boldface antonym** (word that means the opposite).

NECTER _____	LATER _____
DIOVA _____	FELT _____

1. Mrs. Hanson tried to (**pursue**) _____ a conversation with her nosy neighbor.

2. When you're looking at a map, west is on the (**right**) _____ side.

3. An (**ancient**) _____ weather report predicted fair weather for this coming weekend.

4. An (**inattentive**) _____ person rarely misses out on a good opportunity.

SYNONYMS

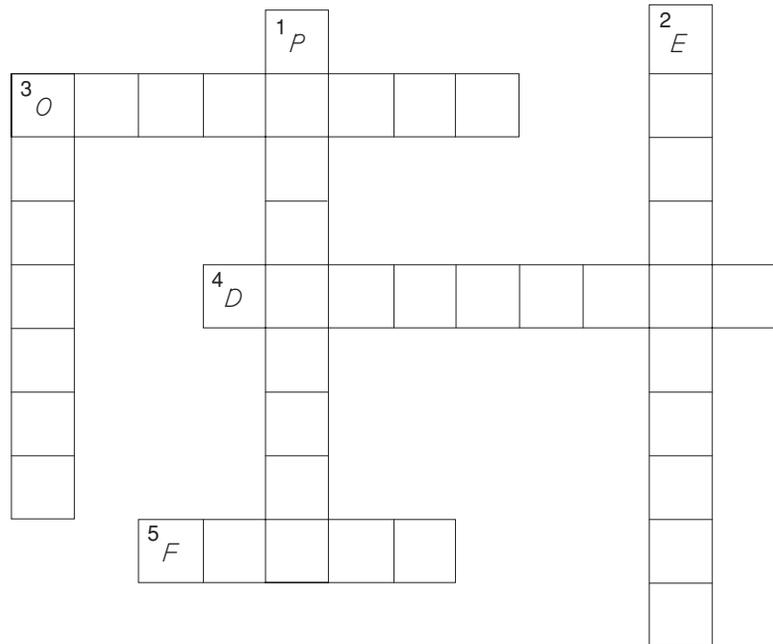
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. impede
4. perilous
5. deadly

DOWN

1. common
2. fatigue
3. ideal



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** word or phrase.

1. **Regardless** of your position, be prepared to yield the right-of-way.
 - a. without sending regards
 - b. in spite of
 - c. in regard to
2. A recent **review** of fatalities listed the main causes of deadly traffic accidents.
 - a. criticism
 - b. commentary
 - c. examination
3. Several factors must be **taken into account** before you decide to keep driving.
 - a. weighed and considered
 - b. tallied, added up
 - c. written in a ledger
4. Alcohol **contributed** to almost 39 percent of all car accidents.
 - a. gave money to
 - b. managed to avoid
 - c. played a part in

VOCABULARY STRETCH

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

LOOK IT UP!

First, look up the ten **boldface** words in your dictionary. Think about the definitions. Then circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Hint: For additional help, use context clues.

1. Hector's long, rambling story was not very (**sporadic** / **coherent**).
2. That (**impetuous** / **lucrative**) boy often takes dangerous risks.
3. Brittany's explanation of the problem was quite clear and (**voracious** / **succinct**).
4. The big crowd at the championship game was unusually (**raucous** / **emaciated**).
5. His (**tenacious** / **furtive**) behavior should have aroused our suspicions.

Now write sentences of your own, using the **boldface** word choices you did *not* use to complete the sentences above.

1. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

2. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

3. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

4. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

5. WORD: _____ SENTENCE: _____

SYNONYMS

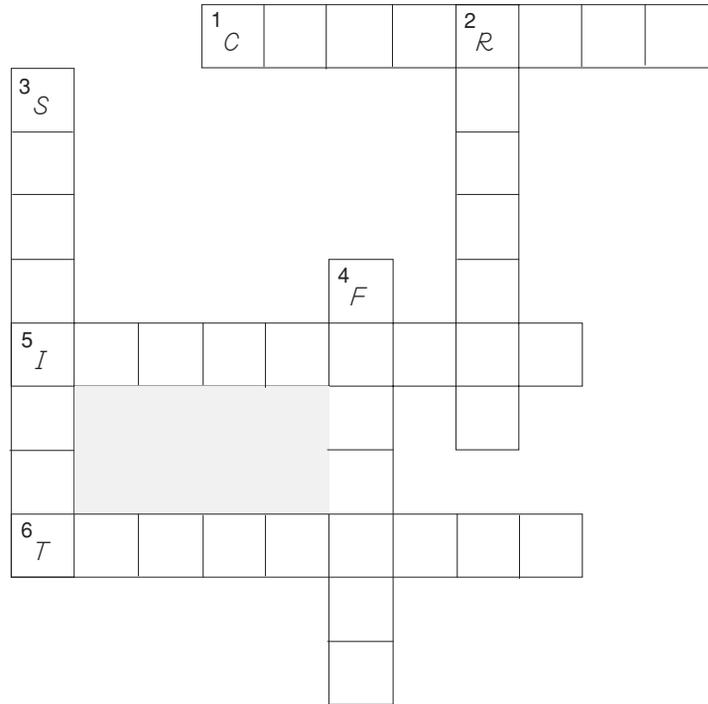
Complete the crossword puzzle with words you studied on the previous page. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. clear, sensible
5. rash, hasty
6. persistent, determined

DOWN

2. rowdy, noisy
3. brief, concise
4. sly, sneaky



WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete the sentences with some of the words you studied on the previous page. Use context clues for help.

1. The faces of the starving people were pitifully _____.
2. _____ bursts of laughter could be heard from the playground.
3. Over the years, Kelly's business has grown and become _____.
4. The _____ teenagers asked for more pizza.
5. The frightened child had a _____ grip on his mother's hand.

ANTONYMS

Draw a line to match each **boldface** word with its *antonyms* (words with the opposite meaning).

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. emaciated | a. constant, ongoing |
| 2. coherent | b. plump, robust |
| 3. sporadic | c. bewildering, wordy |

EVERYDAY IDIOMS

All languages have certain expressions, or *idioms*, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That's why understanding common idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

Write a letter to match each idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. _____ <i>to breathe down someone's neck</i> | a. join others in supporting someone or something |
| 2. _____ <i>to blow the whistle on</i> | b. watch someone closely |
| 3. _____ <i>to let your hair down</i> | c. speak frankly and intimately |
| 4. _____ <i>to climb on the bandwagon</i> | d. report someone's wrongdoing |

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** idiom. Hint: Use context clues for help.

1. **A little bird told me** that I could find you here.
a. your little sister said b. learned from a secret source c. a prophet predicted
2. Sandy **never lets any grass grow under her feet**.
a. keeps her yard well-mowed b. doesn't stop; keeps moving c. prefers a flat, smooth surface
3. Even before the lay-offs, we could **see the writing on the wall**.
a. knew what was coming b. read about it in the paper c. not believe what we heard
4. Bob was **pulling your leg** when he told you that wild story.
a. giving you a secret signal b. wanted you to follow him c. fooling around; teasing

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you've learned in this unit!

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use words you studied in Unit 4 to complete the sentences.

1. That patient's s_____ has recently been upgraded from poor to fair.
2. Information about a canned food's n_____ value can be found on the label.
3. You can grip a very tiny item with needle-nosed p_____.
4. Taggers, like all w_____, must make restitution for the damage they've done.
5. Paint the c_____ of the room before you paint the walls.
6. Nearly one-third of all Americans will one day be involved in an a_____-related car accident.
7. Art's c_____ explanation of the water cycle earned him an A in science.
8. His fingerprints were t_____ evidence that he had been in that room.

WORD FORMS

Complete the sentences with different forms of the **boldface** words. If you need help, check a dictionary!

1. The *adjective* form of the noun **necessity** is _____.

2. The *noun* form of the adjective **tenacious** is _____.
3. The *adverb* form of the adjective **prompt** is _____.
4. The *verb* form of the noun **transaction** is _____.
5. The *plural* form of the noun **fatality** is _____.
6. The *noun* form of the verb **impose** is _____.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. First figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the reading to show the same relationship.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ham</i> is to <i>meat</i>
as <i>mustard</i> is to
<u>c</u> _____. 2. <i>Sandpaper</i> is to <i>remove</i>
as <i>roller</i> is to
<u>a</u> _____. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Apprehension</i> is to <i>apprehend</i>
as <i>deterrence</i> is to
<u>d</u> _____. 4. <i>Confirm</i> is to <i>corroborate</i>
as <i>reveal</i> is to
<u>d</u> _____. |
|---|---|

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| _____ PREVALENT | _____ ELIGIBILITY |
| _____ GRAFFITI | _____ WAIVE |
| _____ ASSEMBLY | _____ OBSTRUCT |
| _____ PROMPT | _____ IMPOSE |
| _____ TANGIBLE | _____ WRENCH |
| _____ DISCRETION | _____ FIBER |

E	S	D	T	A	N	G	I	B	L	E	G
L	A	W	E	S	O	P	M	I	X	C	R
I	D	C	Q	C	W	X	R	B	N	U	A
G	Y	P	S	D	A	A	F	O	H	G	F
I	J	T	W	O	S	P	I	S	M	A	F
B	Q	C	U	R	S	T	B	V	J	P	I
I	S	U	P	O	E	U	E	Y	E	T	T
L	D	R	Z	R	M	N	R	G	F	H	I
I	X	T	C	A	B	Z	C	O	P	P	E
T	L	S	G	J	L	E	W	H	S	D	F
Y	I	B	H	A	Y	D	S	F	G	N	C
D	P	O	T	N	E	L	A	V	E	R	P

Now use each puzzle word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word's meaning clear. To get ideas, check the dictionary definitions.

1. **fiber** _____

2. **discretion** _____

3. **prevalent** _____

4. **eligibility** _____

5. **graffiti** _____

6. **waive** _____

7. **tangible** _____

8. **wrench** _____

9. **prompt** _____

10. **impose** _____

11. **assembly** _____

12. **obstruct** _____

END-OF-BOOK TEST

WORD FORMS

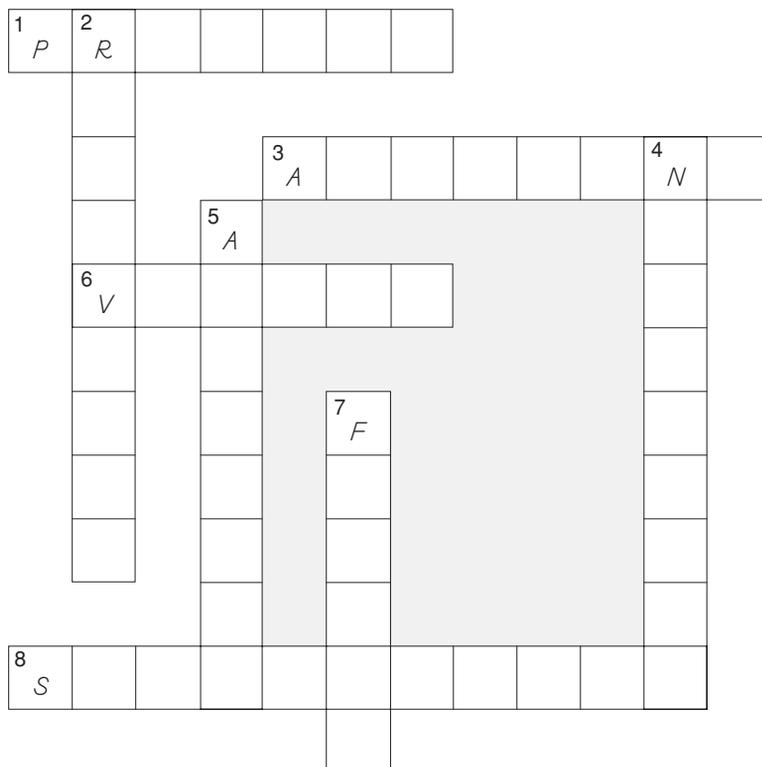
Complete the crossword puzzle with a different form of each **boldface** word from the readings. Answer words are the part of speech shown.

ACROSS

1. NOUN: **promotion**
VERB: _____
3. NOUN: **abundance**
ADJECTIVE: _____
6. VERB: **vandalize**
NOUN: _____
8. ADJECTIVE: **sensitive**
NOUN: _____

DOWN

2. ADJECTIVE: **relevant**
NOUN: _____
4. NOUN: **necessity**
ADJECTIVE: _____



5. VERB: **analyze**
NOUN: _____

7. NOUN: **frost**
ADJECTIVE: _____

HOMONYMS

First, cross out the incorrect word in each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence, replacing the crossed-out word with its *homonym*. Hint: Check the **Word List** to find the homonyms.

1. If you're accused of a crime, never wave your right to see an attorney.

2. Should you paint the sealing before or after you paint the walls?

3. If you knead more writing paper, just ask for it.

4. Who will council me about which classes to take next year?

COMPOUND WORDS

Write a compound word to complete each sentence. Hint: Answer words combine one word from Box A and one word from Box B.

BOX A		
ways	gate	proof
work	away	walk

BOX B		
cross	lay	water
fool	tail	wood

1. Our country's _____ are endangered by chemical pollutants.
2. If you don't have the whole purchase price, you can put that coat on _____.
3. To be a safe driver, you must not _____ the driver in front of you.
4. Stop if you see a pedestrian entering the _____.
5. Paint the trim and _____ after you paint the walls.
6. The brochure claims that the assembly instructions are so easy they're _____.

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each pair.

1. bereavement / bereavment
2. strategys / strategies
3. curicculum / curriculum
4. prevalent / prevelant
5. restaraunt / restaurant
6. utilities / utilitys

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Find and circle the hidden words. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it. When you have circled all the words, write each word next to its synonym or antonym.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ___ TOXIC | ___ THRIVE |
| ___ TEMPORARY | ___ OPTIMISM |
| ___ PLIABLE | ___ REFUTE |
| ___ DETER | ___ SCRAGGLY |
| ___ ROSTER | ___ PROMPT |
| ___ WORTHY | ___ INFLATE |

T	O	X	I	C	H	W	O	P	O	R	S	A
H	S	C	R	A	G	G	L	Y	O	C	N	E
R	P	U	O	T	M	I	N	F	L	A	T	E
I	O	T	C	E	A	N	M	Q	O	E	C	T
V	M	E	V	B	A	S	I	C	M	R	L	U
E	N	I	L	O	I	N	X	P	Y	O	U	F
A	C	E	R	M	R	A	O	N	D	S	N	E
S	H	T	I	S	P	R	O	M	P	T	V	R
R	E	T	E	D	A	L	A	M	O	E	B	D
G	P	O	G	R	H	C	A	P	U	R	S	O
O	B	S	Y	H	T	R	O	W	M	P	H	D

SYNONYMS

- ragged / _____
- disprove / _____
- list / _____
- flexible / _____
- prevent / _____
- punctual / _____

ANTONYMS

- pessimism / _____
- undeserving / _____
- permanent / _____
- deflate / _____
- healthful / _____
- wither / _____

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Use context clues for help.

- Even small (formulas / traces) of insecticide can harm aquatic life.
- Hospice volunteers support (terminally / habitually) ill patients and their families.

3. Your insurance (gratuities / premiums) may increase annually.
4. Psychologists say that (contentment / vandalism) is a result rather than a cause.
5. Your car's airbag will (encroach / deploy) if you have a collision.
6. Some telephone (solicitors / applicants) may be clever con artists.
7. Everyone should know how to use a few (viable / essential) tools.
8. When you're angry, try to (distract / inundate) yourself by taking deep breaths.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Find two multiple-meaning words in the box. Then write four original sentences, using each word in two different ways.

tenacious	organic	cajole	desert
inference	resort	etiquette	precarious

1. **WORD:** _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

2. **WORD:** _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

WORD LIST**A**bbreviation

abundance

academic

accessories

acme

acquired

acute

adamant

adjustable

adverse

affects

agencies

agent

aggressor

allergy

alleviate

alter

alternatives

analyze

anxiety

applicant

apprehension

aquatic

artificial

assembly

austere

authorization

avarice

average

awareness

Ballot

bandwagon

behavior

benefits

berate

bereavement

bewildering

bigot

bilingual

biscuits

bolt

bristle

budget

Caffeine

cajole

campaign

carbohydrate

ceiling

certificate

chamois

chemical

chronologically

coherent

collision

commercially

commitment

community

compost

compression

concise

conclusion

condiments

consequence

conservation

consistency

consortium

consumer

contentment

corroborate

counsel

coupon

crevice

crosswalk

crucial

crusty

cultivate

curriculum

cylinder

Debunked

deceitful

decorum

defacing

deflated

delegate

deploy

deter

detergent

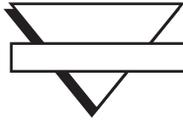
detour

digestive

discard

discipline

discount



EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

WORD LIST

discretion
disprove
divulge
docents

Efficiency

ejection
eligibility
eligible
eliminate
emaciated
embellish
encroach
enforce
engulf
enigma
enrich
ensnare
ensure
entangle
enthrone
entrée
entrust
essential
estimate
etiquette
exhort
exposure
expunge
exterior

Façade

factor
familiar

fatalities
feasible
fiber
filter
firm
flatter
foolproof
forerunner
formula
foster
fraud
frequent
frontal
frost
fructose
furtive

Gamut

gesture
graffiti
grain
grasp
gratuity
gross
gullible
gusting

Habitually

hacksaw
hammer
harbinger
hardships
heinous

hinder
hoard
hospice

Identify

impact
impeccable
impetuous
impose
inclement
independent
indigent
indispensable
inference
inflated
ingredients
injury
innate
insecticide
insulate
insurance
intake
intersection
interstate
inundate
inventory
investment
irritability

Jettison

junction
justification
juvenile

Ketchup

knead

Lackluster

layaway

lease

liability

libel

limitations

lucrative

Majority

malady

malleable

mandate

manure

marital

mass

massive

maximum

megadose

megavitamins

mental

mentor

merchandise

moderate

mollify

monitor

mortgage

multitudinous

myriad

Nadir

necessity

negligible

net

nontoxic

nostalgia

nursery

nurture

nutritional

Objective

obligation

obstruct

occupants

offense

optimism

optimum

organic

overwhelming

Paraphrase

particularly

passage

pastry

paucity

pedestrian

pedestrians

penalty

permeate

pesticide

physique

pliable

pliers

policy

precarious

precautions

precise

premium

prescribed

prevalent

preventive

primer

production

profligate

profusion

prohibited

promotion

prompt

property

prudence

psychologists

punitive

Raucous

realistic

reasoning

recall

recipient

recline

recommend

redundant

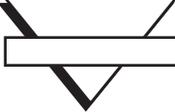
refute

regardless

reimburse

relevant

repeal



EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

WORD LIST

repetitive
requisite
responsibilities
restitution
restrain
restriction
résumé
revoke
right-of-way
robust
roster
roughage
routine

Salvage
scam
schedule
scraggly
seasonings
self-acceptance
self-control
self-respect
self-sufficient
sensitive
severe
shortening
siege
solicit
solicitor
solution
solvents
sophisticated
spackling paste
sporadic

spurs
staples
status
strategies
stymie
succinct
suicide
supplement
support
surveillance
suspenders
sustainable
swindle
symptoms
syndrome

Tagger
tailgating
tangible
technique
temporary
tenacious
terminally
texture
therapy
thrive
timorous
torso
toxic
traces
trainee
transaction
transit
trigger

turpentine
tutors
typical

Ulcers
underwriting
upright
utilities

Vandalism
vapid
vehicle
veteran
veto
viable
vinegar
virulent
visibility
volunteer
voracious

Waive
waterways
wax
whereabouts
woodwork
worthwhile
worthy
wrench
wrongdoing

Yield

VOCABULARY
in context

VOCABULARY . . .

EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS

MEDIA AND MARKETPLACE WORDS

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WORDS

WORKPLACE AND CAREER WORDS



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